THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,390—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1888.

AUGUST 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
P.&O. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st Aug.
† SIAM	3341	550	H. T. Weigheil	28th ,,
P.&O. CLYDE	4121	800	W. D. Maddison	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3338	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
				Friday.
P.&O. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3341	550	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester,	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
P.&O. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3341	550	H. Weighell	26th ,,
P.&O. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
P.&O. ARCADIA	6501	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
† SIAM	3341	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
P.&O. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
23rd August, 13th and 20th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	...	..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th September, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for 3, 6, and 9 months, delivered at specially reduced rates.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including railway fare from Marseilles to London.
On the day of sailing a STEAM LAUNCH will CONVEY PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE free on board.
For freight, passage, &c. Apply to
A. SIMEON,
Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *viâ* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expenses.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NO. 2 PRIZE WORD COMPETITION, BANGALORE.

TEN (10) PRIZES.

PAPER SHOWING the sentence to be worked upon, details of Prizes, amount of Competition Fee, date of closing, with full rules and conditions of the competition, Price Eight (8) Annas by Postal Money Order only. No stamps of any kind received. Please address.
MISS E. S. HAMILTON,
Manager.
N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SIXES THERMOMETERS

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.

	Rs.	as.
Boxwood Scale Black Japanned Metal case	6	8
Hand-painted Opal Scale Japanned case	10	0
BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.		
Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case 8 in.	2	0
Do. do. do. 10 in.	2	8
Do. do. do. 12 in.	3	0
BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.		
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1	4
10 in. do do.	2	0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers.	6	8
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.		
Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7	0
Constricted Stem Registering	5	0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 28th instant, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAUSAGES.

		Rs.	as.
Cambridge Sausages Belgradian	per tin	1	4
Oxford Sausages, small size	,,	1	0
Oxford Sausages, large size	,,	1	12
Bologna Sausages	,,	1	5
Cambridge Sausages	,,	1	0
Pork Sausages	,,	1	0
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausage	,,	0	12
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausage	,,	0	7
Norfolk Sausages	,,	0	11
Irish Sausages	,,	0	12
Moir's Army Bation	,,	1	8
Moir's Army Bation	,,	0	14

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOTTLED FRUITS.

FOR TARTS, CROSS AND BLACKWELL'S.

Apples per bottle	as. 11.
Cranberries	as. 11.
Gooseberries	as. 11.
Plums	as. 11.
Rhubarb	as. 11.
Blackberries	as. 13.
Black Currants	as. 13.
Cherries	as. 13.
Cherries and Currants	as. 13.
Damsons	as. 13.
Greengages	as. 13.
Red Currants	as. 13.
Raspberries...Raspberries and Currants	as. 14.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India.
FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS,
and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavy. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP & Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.
The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.
Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).
The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in
"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.
Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in
Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine, Price Rs. 75.
Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLORS' "LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.
Price, Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.
Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

"LIMEJUICE & GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.
Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.
It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	31 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN ..... Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN ..... A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 8
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN ..... High quality and delicate flavour.	18 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM.....	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY. A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY**** Specially adapted for medical use.	55 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	35 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ** A very choice and matured spirit.	31 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * Sound and good peg Brandy.	27 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY..... A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	24 0

TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz., Rs. 28.
TREACHER'S Highland Malt Phœnix Brand, BEST WHISKY in the market, Rs. 24.
WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES,
also every description of
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FANCY COSTUMES!!!
FOR
POONA FANCY DRESS BALL.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LIMITED, invite special attention to their LARGE COLLECTION OF COLOURED PLATES, comprising the NEWEST DESIGNS in FANCY COSTUMES which have been SPECIALLY SELECTED for the present SEASON, and are on view at their POONA ESTABLISHMENT. The greatest care is given to ACCURACY in details, S. & A., Ld., being in a position to carry out in its entirety ANY STYLE or COSTUME, and the HIGHEST FINISH may be RELIED on.

ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4 0 to	7	8
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do Principal's, Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do ... ... Rs. 4 8 to	7	8

JEWELS.

Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals	28	0
Master Masons, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... ... Rs. 15 8 to	22	0
Excellent Masters, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Masters Jewels ... ... Rs. 12 8 to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8
Past Master Jewels. ... ... from Rs. 85 0 to Rs.	165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental bordering, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE,

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE,

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

IMPROVED HOAR & CO.'S TRAVELLING BAGS.

"MAXIMUM CAPACITY."
"MINIMUM WEIGHT."

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THE PULLMAN.
THE LIMITED MAIL
THE INTERNATIONAL
} From Rs. 40 to Rs. 78. 12½ per cent. Cash Discount.

The Largest Assortment of Reliable Travelling Requisites in the East.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK AND BAG WAREHOUSE, } BOMBAY

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

ALL our Goods are well fashioned, of the best qualities procurable, and being specially manufactured for Indian wear will not fail to give every satisfaction.

BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.		Rs.	as.
SUPER GAUZE MERINO, Half Sleeves, Medium Weight and cut low in the Neck. Very generally worn	6 for	23	0
EXTRA SUPER MERINO—Very Light	,,	30	0
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino	,,	45	0
SUPER SUMMER MERINO, half Sleeves and heavier in make than any of the above	,,	39	0
GREY MERINO, with long Sleeves, a Stout, Warm, Durable Vest and suitable for Cool Climates	Each	8	8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, with Long Sleeves, very warm and soft and suitable for Gentlemen returning to Europe in the Cold Season			

DRAWERS OR UNDER PANTS.		Rs.	as.
STRONG BROWN COTTON TRUNK DRAWERS, Fitting close above the Knee, a Capital Drawer for Riding	per pair	5	0
VERY SUPERIOR FINE COTTON LONG DRAWERS, Double Seated, very strong and comfortable in wear	,,	8	8
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino	,,	10	0
SUPER WHITE MERINO PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands and Double Seated	,,	6	8
GREY MERINO PANTS, Stout Warm and Durable. For Cold District or Home Wear	,,	8	8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, very warm and soft. For Cold Climates or Home Wear	,,	8	8

N.B.—For Banians—Size of Chest required. For Pants or Drawers—Size of Waist required.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR
Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.
Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.
Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WHITCOMBE Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage 1 anna

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE 3RD CONCERT OF THE SEASON
WILL BE GIVEN
ON THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST,
in the TOWN HALL,
when will be performed
BARNETT'S CANTATA.
THE ANCIENT MARINER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats .... „ 2.

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

Performance to Commence at 9 p. m.
Carriages may be ordered for 10-30 p. m.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MURRAY" ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th Aug., 1888.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) sixty per share and bonus on shareholders contributions for the year ending 30th June, 1888, have been declared and made payable on and after the 3rd September, 1888, on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By order,
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1888. Agents.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DIVIDEND of Rupees (45) forty-five per share for the year ending 30th June, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 3rd September, 1888, on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1888. Agents.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income Tax for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 18th August, 1888, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after the 3rd September, 1888, on production of the Share Certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1888.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPAFY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 45 per whole share and Rupees 11¼ per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 27th August, 1888, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 22nd August, 1888, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th August, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th August, 1888.

BEWARE ! BEWARE ! ! BEWARE ! ! !

OF Thieves who, in the first stage of their career, began thieving from CUPBOARDS, DRAWERS and CHESTS, followed by Treasury-Chests and Safes, but who are now said to be carrying off ENTIRE SAFES. When it is so, the question is, WHY should not people use CHUBB'S GENUINE SAFES ? The Advantages are many :—1st, the Smallest Size requires at least four men to lift and carry one ; 2ndly, any False Key or any Instrument cannot open it ; 3rdly, breaking requires a good many sharp Instruments, a clever Black-smith, and the time of four hours at least ; 4thly, Fire fails to do its damaging effects, as tried at the ALEXANDRA PALACE ; 5thly, the purchase money is realisable on re-sale in entirety or to advantage, as the condition of the Safe may be. Now, LADIES and GENTLEMEN, what do you think of CHUBB'S SAFE ?

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Established 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

J. NEUBERG.
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000.	Box of 100.
Thompson's Prime	Rs. 22	Rs. 2 8
Thompson's No. 1	„ 19	„ 2 2
Dawson's Prime	„ 20	„ 2 4
Dawson's No. 1	„ 18	„ 2 0
Nonpareils	„ 15	„ 1 12
Pashas No. 1	„ 20	„ 2 4
Pashas No. 2	„ 18	„ 2 0

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000.	Box of 100.
Havannahs No. 1	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 12
Havannahs „ 2	„ 22	„ 2 8
Havannahs „ 3	„ 18	„ 2 0
Regalias	„ 25	„ 2 12

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

Rajahs......1,000 Rs. 18 ; box of 100 Rs. 2 0

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000.	Box of 100.
Moung-Loo	Rs. 22	Rs. 2 8
Burmahs	„ 17	„ 2 0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Office ....1,000 Rs. 14 Per 200 Rs. 3 4
Babingtons... „ „ 20 „ 100 „ 2 4

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2 „	„	Soundy	„ 275
3 „	„	Collard and Collard	„ 325
4 Semi-Grand	„	Erard	„ 360
5 Plain Square	„	Maud	„ 250
9 „	„	Doener	„ 650
7 Semi-Grand	„	Broadwood	„ 400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			„ 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COME and see our New Hand Mirrors, Bath Sponges, Powder Puffs, Fans, Parasols, Table Toilet Sets and useful and FANCY PRESENTS. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, good, smooth-coated Black RETRIEVER DOG, 10 months old.—Apply J. ALBARN, s. s. Othello, Prince's Dock.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—Marcks & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK who thoroughly understands Custom House work. Also a General Shipping Clerk.—Apply to AGENT, Messageries Maritime.

WANTED, LESSONS in RUSSIAN during the month of September, either in Poona or Bombay.—Apply stating terms, &c., to "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

WANTED, TIGER CUBS.—Address "SHIKAREE," care of this paper.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, at Mahim, Bazar Road, opposite the Scottish Orphanage School. —Apply Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET, separately or whole of the three storeyed premises, with shop on ground floor in Medow Street. Rent, Rs. 175. Also a Stable at Pydhoni on the public road, next to Foster Bros. Dispensary ; can be converted into a Shop.—Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Nepean Sea Road.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration ; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers. —H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost, Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PHOTOS ENLARGED from Cart-de-visit to Life Size on canvas in oil paint, at moderate charges.—D. B. DINSHAW, 13, Meadow Street.

DEPOT of GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Fine Art Works, 13, Meadow Street.—D. B. DINSHAW.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 11, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SINGER STILL LEADS ! ! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14 , Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, a large Pucca House with Iron roof immediately over the Club Lawn-Tennis Court. Apply for particulars to Colonel Percy Smith, Deoli, Rajputana.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and other Garden sundries. Price lists free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS FOR AIR GUNS.—Shots 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Re. 1-8 ; Springs replaced, Rs. 5.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ICES ! ICES ! ! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to recent style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel ; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED by s.s. "Thames," a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Evening Court Shoes of different patterns, &c., &c., moderate prices. Hussonally Moola Hakimjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance ; postage extra.

MEREDITH TOWNSEND'S
FAMOUS ARTICLE.
"WILL ENGLAND RETAIN INDIA ?"

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Single Copy, Annas 6.
Annual Local Subscription, Rs. 3.
Apply, Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant (being a public HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act.")

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.
W. MERRIMAN, Col.,
Hony. Secy.
23rd July, 1888.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive, adopt, and pass the accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June 1888.
II. To declare on Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by ratation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Don Tod, 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1888, at 11 a.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 31st August, 1888.

By order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th August 1888.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of August, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November, 1887.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. McHinch, who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.
4.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. Matheson, as Auditor, *vice* Mr. J. Grant, resigned.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

SAPPHIRES ! SAPPHIRES ! ! SAPPHIRES ! ! !

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:
400 Tolas First quality.
500 „ 2nd „
900 „ 3rd „

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to
SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. ...

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See* article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ...	Rs 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ...	„ 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ...	„ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ...	„ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ...	„ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ...	„ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	„ 1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ...	„ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from	Rs.	48 0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated .... „	„	24 0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats ...	„	10 0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.		
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring ...	„	10 8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons ...	„	12 0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ...	„	20 8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings...	„	22 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies, c., &c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

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Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses. Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of Property at LOW RATES.

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Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions
of the
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The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	—
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Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]

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From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

	Qts.	Pts.
Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. [illegible]
Deidesheimer	„ ..	„ [illegible]
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Rudesheimer	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Marcobrunner	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Johanisberger	„ [illegible]	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. [illegible]	—

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. [illegible]	—
Fine „ „	„ [illegible]	—
Superior „	„ [illegible]	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ [illegible]	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ [illegible]	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ [illegible]	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francis	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]
St. Julian Medoc	„ [illegible]	—
Les Canons	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ [illegible]	—
Chateau Leoville	„ [illegible]	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ [illegible]	—

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ [illegible]	—
Margaux Medoc	„ [illegible]	—
Chateu LaRose	„ [illegible]	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ [illegible]	—

From FRANZ SCARVASE.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ [illegible]
Chateau Larose	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Chateau Mouton	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Haut Sauterne	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. [illegible]	—
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ [illegible]	—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ [illegible]	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ [illegible]	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ [illegible]	—
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ [illegible]	—

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. [illegible]

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. [illegible]
„ „ *	„ [illegible]
Cairndhu Blend *	„ [illegible]

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	6 6
Bavarian Export Beer	„ [illegible]	—
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ [illegible]	[illegible]

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	[illegible]	—

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. [illegible]	—
Italian do. Finest	„ [illegible]	—
Finest Kummel	„ [illegible]	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ [illegible]	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. [illegible]	[illegible]	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, Sweet	per 1 lb. tin	1 4

From BUSS, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. —	Rs. —
Jelery	„ —	„ [illegible]
Spinage in Water	„ —	„ [illegible]
Mushrooms	„ —	„ [illegible]
White Cabbage	„ —	„ [illegible]
Small Sausages	„ —	„ [illegible]
Smoked Sausages	„ —	„ [illegible]
Liver Sausages	„ —	„ [illegible]
Frankfort Sausages	„ —	„ [illegible]
Cervelatwurst	„ —	„ [illegible]

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Marine Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

NOTES
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—Clan Murray (s), from Liverpool. On the 18th :—Coconada (s), from Marmagao ; Wardha (s), Calcutta ; Linda (s), Penarth ; and Commilla (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday :—Sator (barque), from Natal.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed—On the 18th :—Nerbudda (s), for Calcutta. Yesterday :—Kilva (s), for Karrachi and Persian Gulf.

FAIR.—The annual Cocoanut Fair will be held on the Esplanade to-morrow, Tuesday.

LOST.—Assar Purshotum, living in Mody Street, Fort, reported to the police, on the 16th inst., the loss of a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 150.

FOUND.—A gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 150, was found in Chowpa Gully, on Friday last, by one Kallidass Premjee. It was handed over to Constable McCormack, who forwarded it to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, on Saturday, for identification.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A Hindoo man, of unsound mind, named Munishunker Hicharam, accidentally fell into the Baboola Tank on Friday evening, and would have been drowned if it were not for the plucky manner in which a Mahomedan, named Mirza Ally Abdool Rozzack, jumped into the tank and rescued him.

BURGLARY IN JAKERIA STREET.—Sallay Mahomed Oosman, living in Jakeria Street, reported to the Police, on Saturday, that he locked his office at 11 p.m. on Friday, and at 4-30 a. m., on Saturday, it was discovered that an entrance had been effected into the premises through a window opening into a sweeper's gully at the back of the premises. Five of his boxes were found forced open, and sundry articles, valued at Rs. 214, stolen.

FIRE NEAR THE VICTORIA DOCK.—On Friday night a fire broke out in some huts in which some coils of rope were stored and occupied by some Purdasees, situated near the south fence of the Victoria Dock. On the alarm being raised the Dock Fire Brigade, under charge of Mr. Dumayne, repaired to the spot at once. The fire spread to the dock fence, but was speedily extinguished within an hour of its occurrence. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place. The damage is estimated at Rs. 170.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Runchoredass Bhoodhum *alias* Nuttoo Rumchoo, a noted character, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering by night in Elphinstone Road, on the 5th instant, having in his possession an implement for housebreaking, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. The accused, on failing to furnish the necessary security for his future good behaviour, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY IN MUTTON ROAD.—Mahomed Nuthoobhoy, a Borah, living on the first floor of a house in Mutton Road, reported to the police that on Friday, at 5 a.m., he went to his musjid and returned in an hour and a half, when he found his room door open, the staple having been wrenched off, and two drawers of a chest open with the keys he left on his bed when going out, and silver and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 108, and Rs. 182 in cash, stolen.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 o'clock, this evening :—

March	Belphegor	Brepsant.
Quadrille	London Life	Coote.
Berceuse	Do.	P. Scott.
Mazurka	Die Odaliske	Faust.
Selection	The Grand Mogul	Audran.
Valse	Le Plaisir C'est Ma Vie	Fahrbach.
Polka (Quick)	Ins Centrum	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway station at Dadur, touching the death of a Hindoo man, who was found dead in a third class carriage of a passenger train that arrived at the Dadur station at 7-54 p.m., on Saturday. Deceased was apparently a very old man, and his body was much emaciated. He got into the train at 3 p.m. on Saturday at Dahanu station. On the train arriving at Bandora he was seen alive, but was found dead at Dadur. There were no external marks of violence. He had a barber's bag with him, and on his person was found Rs. 11-5-3. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, in Gowalia Tank Road, touching the death of Babajee Luxmion, a coachman, aged 50 years. He had been ailing from fever for the last four months off and on and very much in debt. On Friday, while his wife and other members of his family were away from the house, he was found hanging by the neck with his own waist-band from a bamboo rafter in the roof of his house. Life was extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, in Love Lane, Byculla, touching the death of Hemchund Isirrachund, aged 36 years. Deceased was a clerk, and for the last year was subject to fits of violence, which occurred every fortnight. At 6 p.m., on Thursday, he left his father's house, and on a search being made his body was found floating in a well in the compound of his father-in-law's house in Love Lane. The verdict was that deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in a well while in an unsound state of mind.—A third inquest was held on Saturday by the coroner, in Papelwady 2nd Lane, touching the death of Runga, woman, aged 33 years. Deceased was in the keeping of Motee Laljee, a dealer in vegetables. She frequently quarrelled, whith him. At about noon, on Saturday, she was found lying in her room unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium, and died the same day. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FIFTY-NINE PER CENT.

MR. P. CASSENELLO, an Italian wine merchant, was brought up before Mr. Hamilton, on Saturday, having been arrested on a warrant granted on a charge of housebreaking and theft made by a Parsee, named Cowasjee Ookerjee.

The complainant preferred his charge in an information he swore to on Friday evening, and it appeared, as stated therein, that on the 16th September last Cassenello borrowed from him Rs. 3,000 on the security of certain goods and merchandise lying in his godown in Bell Lane, Fort. Among the conditions on which the money was advanced was one by which the keys of the godown remained with the Parsee till the whole debt was paid off, and it was also stipulated that if the money was not paid when due the complainant had a right of ownership over the goods. Cassanello did not pay the money, and in July the complainant wrote to him saying that he would sell the goods. However, as Cassanello promised to pay the amount in instalments, Ookerjee deferred action, but as no instalment was forthcoming he visited the godowns to inspect the goods. Greatly to his surprise he found his own lock, which had been placed on the door, had been removed and replaced by a common lock. He then saw the accused, who admitted he had opened the godown and had taken out some of the wines. Under these circumstances the complainant charged the accused with housebreaking and theft.

Cassanello stated to his Worship that the conditions on which Ookerjee had lent him the money was that he should receive half the profits of the shop, with a commission and interest at 9 per cent. on the money. The conditions were so hard that he was unable to make anything to buy fresh stores, and so went to the godown for some.

His Worship remarked to the prosecutor that he was [illegible]arging 59 per cent. for his money, which was more [illegible] any Jew in London exacted. Even the Marwarees [illegible] who tried to fleece all who came in their way, were [illegible]d with 33 per cent.

[illegible] complainant said he had used no compulsion, [illegible] accused had willingly agreed to the terms. He [illegible] if the accused had not broken into the [illegible] he might have come to a compromise.

[illegible]ello was admitted to bail in his own recogni[illegible] Rs. 2,000, and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. [illegible] was adjourned to the 24th instant.

[illegible]CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY [illegible]nounced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable [illegible] for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and [illegible] complaints. The discovery was made by a [illegible] in Old Mexico; it saved him from a [illegible]istence and premature decay. The Rev. [illegible]es, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury [illegible], W.C., will send the prescription, free [illegible] receipt of a self-addressed stamped [illegible] this paper.

A BOMBAY MANSION.

FOR the past twelve months visitors at the Gymkhana and those driving along the Esplanade main road have noticed a palatial looking building approaching completion. It has been erected, as his family mansion, by Mr. J. N. Tata, a wealthy Parsee merchant and millowner, upon one of the Government plots of ground on the Esplanade, and occupies that plot between the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution and the Government Telegraph Quarters. The spot is somewhat confined, the land being costly ; and the architects have made the most of the difficult position. On the west, north and east the site abuts on the main streets, on the south is the compound of the Alexandra Institution. On three sides is a low stone wall surmounted by an iron railing, just sufficiently low to allow passers-by to see the building itself, but too high to prevent the privacy of the residents when walking in the compound from being disturbed. The entrance is through either the north or south gate in Waudby Road, from which the visitor drives into a lofty stone porch.

Externally the building is of three stories, of the renaissance style of design, ornamental in character, with much of a Parisian feeling in its general effect. On the Waudby Road front, for the first time in Bombay, have been introduced four large stone bow windows, which have been carried up through the ground and first floors. Each of these bows or alcoves is divided into three separate windows of convenient size for opening and shutting. They are shaded by curved zinc sunshades supported upon light iron castings. On the second floor the design is varied by five projecting stone balconies, upon massive carved supports, with ornamental iron verandah pillars and brackets supporting pretty zinc roofs, so that the residents and their friends will have a fine view of any athletic games or spectacles going on in any part of the Esplanade. The whole design is surmounted by a large cornice and parapet of carved stone, constructed to conceal the roof.

On the south front there is on the ground and first floors a verandah of carved white stone, which has been filled in with venetian windows. As this verandah is much exposed to the rain, the spaces behind the stone balusters have been filled with stone carved of a diaper pattern. The arches in the upper part of the windows of this verandah have been filled with stained glass of cool colours, in which here and there a few spots of bright red have been inserted. The top-floor over this verandah has a projecting balcony similar to those described on the front. The rear wing on this south-face has, on the first and second floors, an open projecting teakwood verandah supported upon ornamental cast-iron brackets. This verandah has been made to subserve its purpose of giving coolness and shade, by the insertion on the first-floor of a low projecting zinc sunshade, the space between which up to the second-floor is filled with solid planking painted in chocolate, upon which has been fixed a pretty diaper pattern in panels painted in white.

The north-face does not call for special remark. It has a carved stone verandah of the same design as that of the south face, with this difference, that the north face being exposed neither to sun nor rain, it has been possible to leave this verandah open, with the happiest result. Upon an additional storey on this north face is visible a square stone tower surrounded on the four sides by windows, and covered by a terrace roof, from which a magnificent view of Bombay is obtainable. On the north-west and south-west corners are pretty stone towers, which are built as ventilating chimneys for bath-rooms, and which make an architectural feature of what are ordinarily unsightly appendages. Alighting from the entrance porch the visitor is ushered into the staircase hall, which is 26 feet long by 39 feet deep and 60 feet high. The staircase is of solid marble steps, ordered specially from Italy, and is planned in one central lower and two side upper flights. The railing is of ornamental cast-iron in large scrolls. This staircase hall, though it gives direct access to the reception rooms on the first floor only, is carried through the second floor into the roof, and is finished off by a fine carved and panelled ceiling, in the centre of which is an oval skylight set with blue, amber, and other dark-coloured glasses. Communication across this staircase hall from the living rooms on the second floor is obtained by means of a projecting balcony on all four sides, supported upon massively designed iron brackets, and ceiled with various dark woods of bold design. The only artistic defect is the communicating centre passage on the first floor from front to rear, which makes it impossible from the entrance to see this beautiful hall, and we think that the architects in any future first-class building might devise such a modification of the arrangement of the rooms as would do away with such an undesirable feature. However, when landed on the upper floor the visitor is amply compensated for this defect by the design of the upper staircase hall which then meets the eye. The centre window on the first floor between the staircase and the terrace ov[illegible] the [illegible]ch is filled by a fine stained glass window, me[illegible]ring 4 feet by 10 feet high, in three panels. The upper and lower panels are of a conventional design. The centre is occupied by a lovely oval glass picture of Zoroaster, the great Zartusht, the old world founder and teacher of the ancient religion of the Parsees, and occupies its fitting position in the centre window on the principal floor, giving light from the bright western sun.

The staircase hall communicates directly with the principal rooms. On the right hand ground floor is the library, the walls of which have been left plain for the reception of book-cases, but the cornice and pannelled ceiling are beautifully worked out. The inner wall of the two bay windows already described is supported by coupled Corinthian stone pillars, which have been finished in polished chunam by native artists from Jeypore. When the hanging curtains to these recesses have been fixed, the rich effect will be complete. On the left hand is the dining hall, which is a singularly pretty and tastefully decorated room. The walls are elaborately worked up into pilasters, dado, and cornices, with a festooned frieze. But the effect has been greatly heightened by the judicious insertion of a few art painted tiles of parrots, cranes, and other birds in some upright panels between the doors, and in a subsidiary frieze below the main cornice.

At the rear of the dining hall is the billiard-room. The door, window, and ceiling decorations of this room are in Austrian oak made in Vienna.

On the first floor, right hand, are the public reception rooms. The front room is designed with fluted pilasters, elaborate cornice and panelled ceiling. The room facing the south has a ceiling and cornice much of the same style as the front room, but of a different design. The two rooms are joined into one suite by a cross corridor with detached Corinthian pillars, so as to occupy the west and south sides of the rear chowk or courtyard, and the whole are decorated in white and gold, the panels being picked out in light French grey colour, and the dados painted in marbles.

The front room on the left hand is the principal bed-room, and is so arranged that on occasion it can be utilized as one of the reception rooms.

The rear chowk is the feature of the mansion, and though the details of the plan and elevation are carefully worked out by the architects, its conception has emanated, we are informed, from the owner. It occupies the whole of the central rear of the building, and across it on each floor are the means of communication to the rear rooms by projecting balcony corridors. It measures 52 feet long by 46 feet deep and is 55 feet high to the top of the glass roof. The arches of the windows and inner corridors are designed in the Moorish style. The whole is constructed in cut stone, covered with polished plaster, some of the round pillars being of coloured marble. A glass roof is in India supposed to be an impossibility, but the whole centre portion has been built as a huge ventilator, measuring 20 [illegible] long by 15 feet wide and 4 feet high ; filled in wi[illegible] open ornamental cast-iron work. The panels are of thick frosted glass in pale amber and blue, and the ventilation is so perfect that this chowk, though on the south side of the house and shut in by the rear block, is always cool. The windows of the chowk are filled in, not with glass or venetians, but with open wrought-iron work of a delicate diaper pattern. The centre panels of these windows are of hand-painted stained glass. Outside the half landing of the staircase hall, a balcony has been built in the chowk to serve for an orchestra.

Some of the floors are of minton tiles, some of parquetry, some of real mosaic tiles, while those of the corridors are mostly constructed out of fragments of broken plates and dishes, set with many variations of design and colour in Portland cement. This last described style of flooring is quite novel, and though clean and pretty, is comparatively cheap, and is certain to be largely adopted throughout India, so that broken crockery will now be not entirely valueless.

A good deal more might be written about this beautiful building, but space forbids. We should mention in conclusion that the architects are Messrs. Gostling, Morris and Ashdown of this city, that the whole of the work has been done by local native work-people, with the exception of some of the chunam and coloured decoration, which has been by artists specially engaged from the Jeypore School of Art. The marble staircase is from Italy, the marbling decoration has been done by a German artist locally engaged, the stained glass is partly by Cox and Son of London, partly from Austria, and the ornamental ironwork by Macfarlane and Company of Glasgow. Visitors to this building have been so numerous, that it has been found necessary to restrict the hours of admission to the afternoons of Thursdays and Sundays. Admission is by ticket, which can be obtained on application to the architects. It would not be surprising if, as a consequence of the skill in design and the careful attention to detail that they have shown in this beautiful building, the architects should receive many commissions from the wealthy citizens of Bombay, and from the Rajahs and Princes of India, and that this building may prove to be the commencement of a new era of house-building and house-decoration in India.

The building measures 126 feet long by 150 feet deep, including in this area a separate upper-storied block of kitchens and servants' and subsidiary rooms. The plot of ground measures 186 feet long by 150 feet wide, equal to 3,100 square yards. On the north and south sides of this plot the Government have reserved strips of land 30 feet wide, which form portions of the compound, but for which Mr. Tata has not paid, and upon which he has agreed with the Government not to build. The area paid for and built over amounts to 2,100 square yards.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 18.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT, in Chambers.)

RE THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS CO., Ld.

THIS matter came before the Judge in Chambers, upon an application by the voluntary liquidators of the Company, for sanction to a sale of the mills for 3 lakhs, the agents of the Company being interested in the purchase. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the liquidators ; Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for a creditor, who had petitioned for a winding-up by the Court ; Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, for another creditor and the tenderer of the sum of 3 lakhs ; Mr. Lynch for debenture holders and the Chartered Mercantile Bank ; and Mr. Roughton for another creditor. Mr. Inverarity appeared on his own behalf as a shareholder, and Mr. Agnew Turner as one of the provisional liquidators.

Application was made to adjourn the matter into court to come on with the hearing of the petition to wind up the company on the 28th inst., but this was objected to. Mr. Starling stated that his client was quite willing to withdraw his offer of 3 lakhs if a higher price could be obtained. A sale by auction was suggested, but Mr. Inverarity proposed a bid of 3 lakhs, and this was objected to.

Eventually the judge directed the matter to stand over until next Saturday, when it could be fully gone into.

CRICKET.

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.) *VS.* ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

A CRICKET match, commencing at 2 p. m., was played last Saturday between the respective teams of the above Clubs, resulting in favour of the Elphinstone Club by 64 runs on the 1st innings. The following is the full score with analysis of bowling :—

ATHLETIC CLUB.

Walmsley, b Mody	0
Fido, c Daver, b Mistry	0
Treacher, c Daver, b Mody	0
Harrington, b Mody	5
Sharp, b Mody	0
Fraser, b Mistry	7
Shilstone, c Shroff, b Mistry	1
Engel, b Mistry	0
McKenzie, c Vasiagara, b Mody	3
Sutton, not out	0
Stephens, b Mody	0
Leg byes 2, wides 1	3
Total	19

ELPHINSTONE C CLUB.

Daver, b Fido	9
Langrana, b Fido	0
Daruwala, run out	22
Setna, b Fido	0
Mody, run out	6
Doctor, b Engel	7
Mistry, b Engel	0
Vasiagara, c Shilstone, b Engel	6
Shroff, l b w, b Engel	14
Langrana, c Stephens, b Engel	3
Dadina, not out	5
Byes 9, wides 2	11
Total	83

PERSIAN CLUB *VS.* P. & O.

A MATCH between the Persian Club and the P. and O. Company's Cricket Club was played on the Cooperage ground on Saturday. The following are the scores :—

Hookins, c Choksy, b Wadia	31
Farnall, b Wadia	1
Bingham, b Mody	2
Mathews, b Mody	0
King, b Wadia	11
Lovell, b Wadia	7
Hawkins, b Mody	7
Phillips, b Wadia	2
Chellew, not out	0
Dr Rountree, b Wadia	0
Baker, b Mody	0
Byes	3
Total	64

PERSIAN CLUB.

Bharuch, c King, b King	3
Mistry, b King	3
Bamjee, b King	0
Wadia, b Lovell	7
Jassavalla, c Baker, b King	8
Mody, not out	28
Chandaroo, b Lovell	0
Sakhidas, b Lovell	0
Choksy, b Lovell	1
Daver, b King	8
Batliwala, b Farnall	1
Extras	5
Total	62

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—With perhaps the most friendly intentions we fear they do Mr. Crawford positive disservice who question the right or even the propriety of the Government reverting to the usual method of having the charges against that official tried by a Commission of his own peers. This has always appeared to us to be the best procedure, both for the accused and for the Service of which he has been a conspicuous member, and which he has now managed to place at a serious disadvantage in the eyes of the public. We are glad to see this resolve of the Government generally approved even by Anglo-Indian official opinion. Our sympathy for the ex-Commissioner personally is as keen as of any of his advocates, but we cannot allow it undue sway in the presence of a public question involving momentous issues. To those who are apt to conjure up a sort of mob sympathy in cases like this, we may say that such feeling, even when honest, is an unsafe guide. The same rabble who sympathise with an official to-day may propose a lynch law against him to-morrow. Government are as little bound to be guided by this strain of " public opinion " as by the other.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—It is for the friends of Mr. Arthur Crawford to seriously consider whether or not they are doing more harm than good to that unfortunate officer by harsh and unjust newspaper attacks against Government for the very painful proceedings which they have been literally *forced* to adopt. One can easily read between the lines and suspect, in all this hue and cry, whilst the enquiry is *sub judice*, an evident desire to prejudge the case, to excite public sympathy with the accused, and to defeat the ends of justice by all possible means of precipitating a hasty, and hence a necessarily premature, enquiry. Mr. Crawford's zealous partisans are at perfect liberty to move heaven and earth to defend his character and save his reputation, and surely their earnestness and enthusiasm are commendable in so far as they stand by their friend staunchly till the last. But it is to their own advantage to consider whether a little overzeal on their part is not likely to spoil their cause by laying their systematic efforts open to the suspicion that they seek to thwart the good intentions of Government in sifting the matter to the bottom. The honour of the Service, and the prestige of the Administration, generally require that Government should be given a full measure of public support in their honest endeavours to arrive at the truth; we are bound in duty as much to Government as to Mr. Crawford not to prejudice the case by an impetuous display of a strong bias, but quietly to await the result. That such is not the dignified course adopted by friends of Mr. Crawford is quite apparent from the unworthy insinuations published against Government and from the extraordinary demands formulated upon them—demands which no accused in a regular court of law can be allowed to urge. At this rate, we are afraid Mr. Crawford will soon have cause to proclaim " Oh ! Save me from my friends ! "

" ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases ; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

" ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer ? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for " Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I suggest that the " Parsee Gymkhana," opened near Marine Lines, should be conducted, as far as possible, on the same principles as an English Gymkhana ? I should also like to see, though I may in this appear a little advanced, ladies allowed to be members. The presence of ladies, I need hardly observe, will add to the attractions of the place, and many improvements will be introduced, which otherwise would be considered not quite necessary. It may be objected that there are few Parsee ladies who would come forward to avail themselves of the privilege. Even in that case, these few ladies should be encouraged and allowed the chance of proving themselves worthy of enfranchisement. The refining influence of the presence of ladies, at any rate in " Lawn Tennis," would be so great (a game in which the gentlemen will soon find to their regret ladies would quite equal if not surpass them) that the players will have to be very careful both in playing and in the manner of conducting themselves generally, while the play itself would attract a number of admiring spectators.

ONE INTERESTED.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

THE KAISER-I-HIND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort. Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1888, was submitted to the meeting :—

The net profits amount to Rs. 22,841-12-11, which your directors consider satisfactory, having regard to the fact that this was the first year of the company's operations, and that keen competition existed amongst fire insurance offices, causing a material reduction in the rates, and increase in the discounts allowed. Out of the abovementioned amount of net profits, your directors have set apart 25 per cent., viz., Rs. 5,710-7-3 for payment of bonus to shareholders in accordance with clause 135 (*a*) of the articles of association and have determined to apportion the balance viz., Rs. 17,131-5-8 as follows :—To dividend at Rs. 60 per share on 106 shares subscribed (exclusive of incom-tax Rs. 6,360-0 0, to reserve fund Rs. 10,000 to writing off against preliminary expenses account Rs. 594-13-0, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 176-8-8. You will be glad to observe that the bonus which amounts to Rs. 5,710-7-3 as shown above gives a percentage of about 18·6 per cent. on the net amount of permium influenced by shareholders ; and the directors trust the above satisfactory result will stimulate shareholders to influence much larger business in future. It will be seen from the accounts that your directors had to meet claims amounting to Rs. 115-15-6 for loss by fire.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, exclusive of income-tax ; re-electing Messrs. N. J. Gamadia and Cursondass Valubhdass as directors, and appointing Mr. Krishnarao Ramchundra as the auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort. Mr. Shamrao Vithul presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1888 was submitted to the meeting :—

The working of the past year has resulted, your directors are glad to say, in a net profit of Rs. 49,914-11-1, which, with the balance brought forward from last year, makes Rs. 52,627-6-6 available to be disposed of, and they recommend to appropriate it as follows :—Depreciation fund being at 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure Rs. 22,146-13-2, preliminary expenses account Rs. 3,000, dividend at Rs. 45 per share exclusive of (income-tax) Rs. 27,000, to carry forward to the next years' account Rs. 480-9-0. Your directors consider the above result satisfactory, having regard to the fact that higher prices had to be paid for the raw materials, generally during the year and particularly during the latter half of it, whilst at the same time, the prices obtained for lower counts which your mill produces, were instead of rising as was the case with those of higher counts, less than those obtained in previous years for the greater portion of the year. The satisfactory result notwithstanding the above adverse circumstances, is due, your directors are of opinion, to the extension of the mill, which has materially increased the production and lowered the cost. Your directors regret to report, the a fire took place in the blow room of your mill on 21st October 1887, causing a loss of Rs. 768-14-6 which, it will be seen, has been fully recovered from the insurers. The property of the company is insured for Rs. 5,08,000, and the cotton in godown at Colaba is also fully insured.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 45 per share ; re-electing Mr. Shamrao Vithul as a director, and appointing Mr. P. S. Kharegat as the auditor of the accounts of the company for the current, year at a remuneration of Rs. 300. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and the meeting terminated.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon when Mr. Raghunath M. Khote presided.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders :—

In submitting the annexed balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1888, the directors have much pleasure in intimating that the result of the year's working has been very satisfactory. To a certain extent, this is attributable to the increase of preparatory machinery which was referred to in our last report as having been ordered, and your directors have now to inform you that they have given a further order for 3,648 ring spindles with the requisite amount of preparation machinery and a fifth boiler. This addition will raise the number of spindles to 20,176, for which we have got a sufficiency of engine power. Your directors believe that this addition to the mill will further improve the out-turn and somewhat reduce the cost of production. The required extension of the building is in progress, and it is hoped that the additional machinery will be at work early next year. The nett profit for the year under report amounts to Rs. 1,23,875-7-0, inclusive of last year's balance of Rs. 1,192-13-0. Out of this sum, your directors have written off Rs. 28,008-6-8 to the credit of depreciation fund account, Rs. 19,251-6-4 towards the reduction of share brokerage account, and Rs. 2,823 to the preliminary expenses account, leaving a balance of Rs. 73,792-10-0. From this amount, an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, amounting to Rs. 29,862 8-0, was paid in February last, and your directors now recommend a further distribution of Rs. 15 per share, or Rs. 35,835, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,095-2-0 to be carried forward to the next year's account. The dividend thus paid for the year will amount to 11 per cent per annum on the paid capital of the Company. Your directors are glad to say that the mill continues to work profitably and with a favourable prospect for the next year. The buildings, machinery and stock of cotton and yarn are insured to the extent of Rs. 6,64,000. Your directors regret to inform you that Mr. J. S. Chrystal, the manager, was overtaken by a serious illness in November last, and that consequently he was obliged to go home at the end of February. Your directors receive favourable accounts of his progress towards recovery, and earnestly hope that, by a further stay in his native country, he may be fully restored to health. The other employes, both at Hubli and at the Office in Bombay, have used every exertion to carry on the work satisfactorily during Mr. Chrystal's absence ; and your directors, to mark the appreciation of their services, have paid them a bonus of Rs. 1,865 in all. Mr Shamrow Vithal retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The present auditors, Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter, of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young and Nanabhoy Bhowanishanker Kanvindey offer themselves for re-appointment.

On the proposition of the chairman, seconded by the Rev. T. Greig, the report and accounts were accepted. Resolutions were then passed declaring a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, re-electing Mr. Shamrao Vithal to the directorate, reappointing Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, and Nanabhoy, and B. Kanvindey auditors of the company, and voting the best thanks of the meeting to the directors and agents P. Chrystal and Co., for the very satisfactory manner in which they had managed the business.

On the motion of the Rev. T. Greig a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Reed, was unanimously passed, offering the condolence of the shareholders to Mr. Chrystal in his illness, and trusting he would soon be restored to his former health.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, AUG. 17.

YESTERDAY evening prizes were distributed to the successful students of the vernacular schools of this town. Our popular Collector, Mr. Loch, presided, and all the leading inhabitants of the place, both European and native, were among those who had responded to the invitation of the chairman. Mr. Scott, Sessions Judge, Mr. Walker, Assistant Collector, the Engineer Rao Bahadoor Garud, Mr. Deshpande, chairman of the Municipal Committee, Rao Saheb Kothare, and many others.

Mr. Keskar, the head-master of the local high school, in his capacity of chairman of the Education Committee, opened the proceedings by making his report. Among other things he dwelt on the results which the different schools had shown from their transfer to the Municipality in 1884. He proved by means of figures that, though the number of boys sent up for the various examinations was yearly increasing, the percentage of successful candidates was gradually falling. This he attributed partly to the baneful influence of the permission given by the Educational Department to all and sundry to appear at the Public Service Examination, and partly to the neglect of parents to pay proper attention to the education of their children. He praised Rao Bahadoor Garud for paying frequent visits to the schools, and thus evincing his interest in the welfare of the younger generation. He also alluded to the important fact that Mr. Kirkham, while on a visit to this town during his inspection tour, had visited the schools several times and had closely examined the condition of the school buildings and the manner of imparting instruction. When the chairman sat down some of the boys recited songs in Marathi and Hindustani to the great entertainment of the company. After having distributed the prizes the president arose amidst hearty cheers, and in a brief but earnest speech exhorted the parents of the children to take greater interest in the education of their children, for without their co-operation, he said, the combined efforts of the Municipality and the teaching staff could effect but little. He bestowed praise upon the little singers for the very creditable manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and expressed a fervent hope that next year the schools would cut a better figure ; and concluded speaking highly of the public career of Mr. Garud, whose long and valuable services to the Dhulia public were too well known to need recapitulation.

Rao Saheb Garud in an appropriate Marathi speech thanked the Collector for having presided on the occasion.

An interesting feature of the evening's proceedings was the appearance of some Mahomedan boys to receive prizes, whose paucity of number and tallness of person bore ample testimony to the backwardness of education in that community. The meeting was concluded by the singing of the Marathi version of the National Anthem by the boys, the whole assembly standing. After the distribution of flowers the meeting dispersed.

FREE CHURCH MISSIONS IN INDIA.

THE fifty-eighth annual report of the Free Church of Scotland Missions is from first to last, says the *Bombay Guardian*, of a very interesting character. It treats of Foreign, Colonial Continental Missions and Missions to the Jews. Of the Foreign Missions India figures the most prominently. Rev. K. S. Macdonald reports of Calcutta, and Dr. Mackichan of Bombay. With regard to religious instruction in the College, the latter says :—

The College is divided into two sections to set free two of the staff for the religious instruction of the school, which takes place during the same hour. It is understood that these classes form an integral part of each day's work in the College roll is taken at the commencement of this hour. It would be an exaggeration to say that all the students of our Indian Colleges are eager for religious instruction ; but it would be equally erroneous to suppose that in the majority of cases their attention to religious studies is only a forced attention. In every class there is the diversity of spiritual soil which our Lord teaches us to expect everywhere. There are those whose hearts are open to the influences of God's truth—whose very presence is always an inspiration to the Christian teacher, many who are interested and others whose minds are opposed to the truth. In regard to this last class, it is often found that the existence of opposition in some of its forms is by no means an unfavourable symptom—that it may indicate earnestness of character and strength of religious conviction ; the opposition to the truth which presents most discouragement is that which springs from the latent infidelity which is sapping the spiritual life of the young men of India, the product partly of the crisis through which India is passing, and partly of the nature of the instruction which the State is imparting.

The way has been prepared for extension in the coming year, in the Nagpoor, Berar, and Madras districts. The Rev. R. W. Barbour of Bonskeid, moved by the volunteering of the devoted students on Mr. Keith-Falconer's death, offered to support an additional missionary ; and Mr. Sandilands will be sent out to Bhandara, as an ordained medical missionary, to strengthen in the Central Provinces the work of itineration and Marathi evangelising which Stephen Hislop and Dr. Robert Hunter began so well. Mr. J. Campbell White has given £1,000 for a similar extension elsewhere, and Principal Miller has promised Rs. 1,000 a year for six years for Conjeveram.

TRIAL OF A MEDIUM FOR SWINDLING.

SOME extraordinary evidence has been given in the great " spirit picture " case in New York Court of General Sessions, in which Ann O'Delia Salomon has been charged with conspiring to swindle Luther R. Marsh. The woman took the stand in the witness-box, and unblushingly related her impositions upon persons who at various times befriended her : but, contrary to expectations, kept her temper under the sometimes galling questions. When she was asked by Mr. Byod, her counsel, to tell how the alleged spirit pictures were produced, she declined, saying :—" I cannot. I have no knowledge of them. I am only a medium." In speaking of the letter which she said she had been advised to write to Mr. Marsh by the " Council of Ten," Mr. Davis inquired who composed that body. She gave the names of nine Greeks and one Roman—Cicero—and was asked in what language they communicated with her. She answered " In English." " All at once ?" " No," was the reply. " Cicero advised and all the rest seconded the motion." She was subsequently requested to repeat the names of the " council, " and this she did with extreme glibness, somewhat nonplusing Mr Davis. "How do you account," the latter continued, " for their being but one Roman in the council ?" " Ah, " she replied " but he was the noblest Roman of them all. Again speaking of her letters to Mr Salomon, Mr Davis asked the witness why she had addressed him concering the welfare of one " Mac. " " Because, " replied Ann ODelia, " I could not well address Mac. He was a dog ; he could not read. " Then she continued—" Ge[illegible]e C. T. Salomon's testimony that I was his sis[illegible]r is false— absolutely false. It may be that I show [illegible] me similar impetuosity of temper, but I get it fro[illegible] my Irish and German parentage, while his is insp[illegible]ed in Kentucky." When the cross examination was concluded, Judge Gilder-sleeve said— " If you produce a spirit picture in court, Madame before the jury, it will without doubt have great weight in determining your case." " I will try, Judge," was the reply ; " but I am able to do this only when the spirit calls." Then came a cloud of witnesses, who declared that they were Spiritualists, believed in Ann O'Delia, and had secured pictures from her. Prominently among them was John L. O'Sullivan, who produced some evidences, as he alleged, of her slate writing. Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos questioned him rather closely and incurred his displeasure, so when Mr. Boyd asked him whether it was true as had been stated by the prosecution, that he had been interested in the conspiracy to defraud Mr. Marsh, Mr. O'Sullivan replied—" My age of 75 years forbids me punishing him (indicating Mr. Dos Passos) as he deserves."

THE Bengal Government has strongly urged upon the Government of India that an expedition should be sent in the cold weather to the Chittagong Hills. It is pointed out that, as in 1860 and 1871, there are symptoms that a restless spirit is abroad among the Chittagong tribes, and it is stated that, unless an expedition goes, there is a strong probability that the cold weather will be marked by numerous raids on British territory.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writes :—

The agitation in favour of silver has been progressing satisfactorily during the past week. Fifty-two persons have signed the memorial or statement of views, among whom are (besides those before given) Generals Sir James Browne, R. E. ; H. A. Brownlow, R. E. ; Crawford Chamberlain ; A. G. Duff (of Burma) ; W. J. Gray, R. A. ; R. Murray, C. S. I. ; J. S. Trevor, C. S. I. ; W. S. Trevor, V. C. ; W. C. Mylne ; and J. M. Walter, C. B. ; and Messrs W. T. Blandford, F. R. S. ; C. G. Kemball (Bombay High Court) ; E. D. Field (Calcutta High Court) and R. E. Pinhey (Bombay High Court) ; A. P. Sinnett ; R. H. Wilson, C. S. (late Secretary to Government, Bengal) ; R. Harvey, M. D. (Calcutta) ; Basil Lang (Barrister, Bombay) ; H. C. Levinge (late Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Bengal) ; and Sir W. J. Moore, K. C. I. E. (late Surgeon-General, Bombay).

The memorial is now being printed with the names attached ; and it is hoped that some copies will be received in time to be despatched to India by the present mail. These will be widely distributed, and the Committee hope that all those in India who receive them will sign a copy and induce their friends to sign also ; and will send copies to any influential friends they have in England, begging them to pay attention to the matter, and to support the Silver Party both in and out of the Houses of Parliament. It is not too much to say that the success of this agitation depends chiefly, if not entirely, on the degree to which each person who is affected by the fall in silver will exert all the personal influence he possesses to induce others to join the Silver Party, and exert themselves actively in its favour. When the Report of the Royal Commission is presented to Parliament next year, some of the bimetallists in the House will propose that active steps be at once taken to support silver and increase its value ; and the amount of attention which the Government will pay to this motion will depend entirely on the amount of support it receives in the House from members. If Anglo-Indians will so exert themselves that a large number of members will say that, whatever may be the rights or wrongs of bimetallism, and whether it is possible or not to introduce it into England, *something* must be done *at once* to restore the value of silver both on public grounds for the sake of Indian finance, and on private grounds, because the losses and sufferings of Europeans in India have become intolerable, then the English Government, which is no longer hostile, will be compelled to take up the question in earnest, and will at any rate grant such alleviations of the present position as lie within its power.

It is proposed, after the Report of the Royal Commission has been issued, to draw up another paper, more formally a memorial in style than the one now issued, and to state in this (1) exactly what points have been unanimously agreed on by the Commission, (2) what points are still disputed, and (3) what practical remedies should be applied. As regards the first, the Commission will almost certainly report that bimetallism *did* keep the relative values of the metals steady, and that it would do so again if re-introduced. This is an immense step in advance, as it puts a stop at once to the interminable controversies which, in 1881, prevented all practical progress. The benefits and certainties of bimetallism will henceforth be granted ; it will be admittedly the best currency system *in theory* ; and only the practical difficulties of introducing it will need to be discussed. The second memorial will therefore ask : firstly, that bimetallism be introduced by international agreement, as being the best and most scientific solution of all the present currency difficulties ; and, secondly, that, if this be held to be impossible at present, the English Government declare that they wish to do everything in their power to restore silver to its former position, and that for this purpose they will adopt all measures which seem practicable and which are recommended either by the Royal Commission or by any other competent authority.

What these practical measures must be will depend a good deal on the wishes of the foreign nations who may agree to join us in the effort to restore silver ; but the Committee of the India Monetary Association propose to ask :—

(1) That the silver reserve in the Bank of England be increased.

(2) That one pound notes be issued on a silver basis, *i.e.*, that the reserve for cashing be held in silver.

(3) That a ten shilling-note be issued based on silver, and that the gold half-sovereign be called in, thereby releasing a considerable quantity of gold and utilising more silver.

(4) That the amount for which silver coin is a legal tender in England be increased from 40 shillings to £5, or even £10.

It is believed that all these points could be conceded without any commercial inconvenience in England, and without the necessity of obtaining the consent of any foreign Powers ; and there is little doubt that if they were conceded, they would very appreciably increase the value of silver. It would require only a moderate increase in the demand for silver to restore the rupee to 1s. 6d., for the value is now admittedly depressed below its natural level by the uncertainty with regard to the future. If every one were certain that the rupee would never go any lower than 1s. 4d., its value would increase at once ; it is the uncertainty as to the future which has a depressing effect, even on the present value. Unfortunately, the last news about the Commission is by no means encouraging. It was hoped that there would be a Chairman's report which would be signed by all the members, whether bimetallists or monometallists, and the separate supplementary reports signed by each part separately ; but the divergencies of opinion as to whether gold *has* appreciated, what the *appreciation* of gold means, and whether it is the *cause* of the fall in prices and wages which has undoubtedly occurred of late years have been so wide and so irreconcilable that it seems useless to expect that any unanimous report can be drawn up which all the members would sign, even if they supplemented it with others containing their individual opinions. It now seems probable that there will be two reports, a monometallic and a bimetallic one, each signed by six members, though the bimetallic members will probably be much more unanimous than the monometallic ; for the latter hold the most divergent views, from the high and dry old Conservative monometallism of Sir Thomas Farrer to the supercilious electicism of Mr. Mr Courtney and the *nonchalant* indifference of Sir John Lubbock. The Chairman, Lord Herschel, wins golden (or silvern, as the case may be) opinions from all for his impartiality, earnestness and candour ; but he is not a financier by profession, and the details of currency discussions are somewhat new to him, while his name will not carry that weight which it would in a legal dispute. He *is* therefore probably afraid to commit himself to bimetallism pure and simple, and naturally shirks the tremendous responsibility of advising the English nation to change their whole currency system ; but he is very fair and very much impressed with the difficulty of allowing things to drift or remain as they are, and he and Sir John Lubbock almost certainly, and Mr. Courtney probably, would allow the Government of India a much freer hand than they have hitherto had in settling the silver question with *other* nations : so that England, instead of being a hostile superior always interfering to prevent a settlement, would be, if these views were carried out, a friendly and encouraging adviser.

BENGAL.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Burton, the wife of Mr. N. Burton, telegraph master, residing in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, was reported to have died from taking " Rough on Rats." The deceased for the past ten months, had been suffering from melancholia, and latterly she complained of restlessness at nights. Dr. Moses, who had been attending her, prescribed chloral, of which she used to take three doses every night to enable her to sleep. On Monday night she took only two doses of the chloral, and retired. At 5 a.m. yesterday her husband was avoke from his sleep, by hearing his wife vomiting, of which no notice was taken, in the belief that it was from bile which was frequently the case with the deceased. Shortly after, she became worse, and Dr. Moses, who was sent for at 8 a.m., believing it was from some severe irritation, prescribed for her accordingly, and left. There was up to this time not the least suspicion of there being anything wrong, till the vomiting became worse, and the matter vomitted was tinged with blood. Miss Pinto, a sister of Mrs. Burton, who was living with her, asked the deceased, who was by this time partly unconscious, if she had taken anything, to which she at first replied in the negative, but eventually admitted having taken some rat-poison which was kept in the house. Her husband was informed of this, and he immediately sent for Dr. Moses. Deceased was at this time perfectly unconscious, and shortly afterwards expired. The police were informed of what had taken place.—*Madras Daily News.*

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago " HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure ; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

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AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

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WITH

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" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Hally Chakla, or Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

On FRIDAY, the 24 instant, at 4 p.m., Mr. Bomanji Dossabhoy will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Anthony Manuel DeSouza and on account and risk of Mogibai, wife of Premji Purshotom, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12th January 1888.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the east side of Bora Bazar Street, in the subdistrict at Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of and Revenue under old No. 577, New No. 5692, old survey No. 876, New survey No. 8704, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2249, street No. 259, containing by admeasurement seventy-eight square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Canji Khetsey, on the west by Bora Bazar Street, on the North by the property of Naya Dharamsey, and on the South by the property of CooverjeeCallianji, which said premises were formerly and now occupied by the tenants of Joshi Bhimj Harizam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, auctioneer, No. 20, Esplanade Road.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 20th August, 1888. Auctioneer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods twist, &c.

6 cases Yello Border Grey Dhooties
5 " Colored border "
5 " White mulls.
1 " Grey Half Hose 9.9½ 10 inches.
1 " Colored cotton Flannel.
2 " White Handkerchiefs.
5 Bales Dhooty border Madapolums.
4 " Grey shirtings.
1 Child's Perambulator.

A quantity of English wine, Claret, Champagne, Whisky, &c., in cases of 1 dozen quarts.

UCTION SALE OF SURPLUS PLOTS OF LAND BELONGING TO BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

The shareholders having sanctioned the sale of the undermentioned properties,

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. ha received instructions from Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned plots of land on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1888, at 4 p.m., at the company's premises, Falkland Road.

LOT NO 1.

Surplus land, admeasuring 6,269 square yards or thereabout, adjoining the mill, together with the sheds standing thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 1,032 square yards or thereabout, adjoining the company's tank, and situate in Bapty Road.

LOT NO. 3.

Vacant ground admeasuring 330 square yards or thereabout, situate at the corner of Falkland and Bapty Roads.

For further particulars and plan of the lands apply to the Acting Manager of the mill in the mill premises.

All the above land is freehold, and is well adapted for building bunglows or chawls.

A UCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, August 20, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

P C C—6,828-52—25 cases champagne by Paul Durlux and Co.
C S—1-6— 6 cases thon fish.
7— 1 case salmon fish.
P C C—1 case 100 tins ma quereaux.
2 hogsheads claret.
10 hogsheads masala wine.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m.. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by C. Douglas, Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture of the latest designs, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahagony full sized slate, Billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, &c., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Madras cane matting, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate on the Back Bay sea-shore, opposite the Marine Line Station, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction (if not previously privately disposed of) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at or near the verge of Esplanade on the Back Bay sea-shore, or near Soonapore Breach Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the partition wall of a garden or oart called "Goorkha" belonging to Nowrojee Byramjee, on or towards the west by the public road, called the Back Bay sea-shore Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Muncherjee Moos, and on or towards the south by the property of Sewdass Mohanjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 9, and which said premises are assessed under Nos. 106 and 107, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia.

Private offers for the above property will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 20, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Visram Kessowjee, *viz.*, gold vala, pichori, heraasakli dorro, mohunmala, chukker, googri, talkasackli, sackla, patli, cullee, mandalia, rings, vitla, kunthi, choodi, pochi, mala, gold watch, with Albert chain, silver kudda, kundora, vara, toe rings, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 " white dhoties.
10 bales orange Jacconets.
40 boxes Malcom Nice and Co.'s Spanish port.
5 cases, each 56 doz. 30 per cent. glycerine soap.
1 McCabe's silver hunting watch in first rate order.
1 six tune musical box in capital order.
12 cases 60½ reams white foolscap 5½ lbs.
1 English made gold open-faced watch, by Kirkpatric, in good order.

By order of the Administrator-General the sundry effects of the late Mr. H. Marcks.

By order of Gungasookh Bhugwandas, and on account and at the risk of Ramgopal Ramdyal—
1 gold hath sackla.

By order of Mr. Roopsing Muthooradas Lowjee, and on account and at the risk of Bhanjee Gordhun—
1 gold katli.
1 " googri.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Clan Graham.
E J & Co. 782—1 case coffin furniture.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double seated brougham, in good order.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 strong office shigram, in good order, with a serviceable horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Gunpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanan Ramchunder, and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWORD and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 596, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balset and the property of Moroba Sewajee, on the west by property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of the Lukshuman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors, for the mortgagee.—Dated the 11th day of August, 1888.

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (upper floor), the surplus furniture of the Taylor Hotel, consisting of handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood, drawing room, dining room and bed room furniture, glassware, plated ware, crockery, table and hanging lamps with duplex burners, carpets, pictures, &c., &c.

Also the property of a gentleman—

A small collection of law and other books.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Colaba Causeway, near the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain substantial household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF BAR IRON.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, on TUESDAY, the 4th September next, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of surplus bar iron of sizes about 370 cwts. In lots to suit all classes of purchsers,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 20, 1888.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(a pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

THURSDAY'S financial and commercial telegrams through Reuter only came to hand this morning, the interruption on the line continuing. Consols were unchanged in London at 99⅝; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower at 105⅞. The price of Silver was still 42d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities had advanced ¼ per cent., say to £67½; but in the other denomination they were unchanged at £69⅞. In Paris, Rentes were still quoted at 105⅞; but exchange on London had further advanced to Francs 25·37.

Notwithstanding recent heavy withdrawals of gold, the weekly returns of the Bank of England up to Wednesday evening make the Reserve 40 per cent. of the Bank's liabilities, which is an increase of one per cent. in the former since the previous statement. A payment of about £100,000 in gold was made into the Bank on Thursday. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.; and in the market rates of discount no further change is reported. The weekly steamer took £30,000 in Silver for Bombay.

Friday's message, delayed in transmission, advises an advance of 1-16d. per oz. in Silver, at 42 1-16d.; but other financial quotations from London come unaltered. French Rentes in Paris, however, were ¼ per cent. lower, at 105½; and Exchange in London was again higher, at Francs 25·37½. A further specie shipment of £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta is reported.

According to Reuter's message of Thursday, the English Wheat crop is expected to be considerably below an average, the favourable weather reported last week notwithstanding, and on that day the market was strong at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Hard Red, and Club No. 2 to arrive, and of 3d. per quarter in Club No 1 to arrive *via* the Canal. Linseed was firm, and Liverpool quality to arrive was 9d. per quarter higher *via* the Canal, and 1s. per quarter dearer by the Cape route. Rapeseed was quiet, but steady at previous quotations. Poppyseed was unchanged.

Yesterday's telegram reports a further advance of 3d to 6d per quarter in Hard Red Wheat to arrive and of 3d. per quarter in Club Nos. 1 and 2 in a strong market; while spot Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. and 2d. per cental dearer for No. 1 and No. 2, respectively. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was put down yesterday at 1,760,000 quarters, which is 80,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was firm but unaltered in price, Rapeseed was strong, and in Calcutta Brown to arrive *viâ* the Canal there was a further rise of 6d. per quarter.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet again on Thursday evening, the total sales for the day having been on the same moderate scale as for the previous three days, viz., 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats, the market for these being steady. Both spot and arrival quotations come unchanged all round. Manchester had been firm, but no advance in prices is reported. The New York telegram of the 16th still quotes ready Mid.-Uplands at 11⅜ cents. and November Futures at 9·52 cents.

At closing yesterday the tone was still quiet, the day's sales having only reached 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. Spot Mid.-Uplands and American Arrivals were quite unchanged in price, but in ready East Indian Cotton an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in the three grades of Bengal is reported. Manchester was quiet again.

The weekly Liverpool statistics show rather less activity in that market, the sales during the six days having been at 50,000 bales, 5,000 bales less than for the previous week; but the trade took exactly the same quantity. The total stock had decreased during the week by 26,000 bales; that of Surats was stationary at 80,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off by 60,000 bales; and of East Indian Cotton there were 5,000 bales less in sight than there were a week ago.

Yesterday's New York telegram not having been received, we are unable to annex our usual American crop comparative statement, but the other figures are subjoined.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,020,000	1,281,740	1,261,120
" " Surats	261,000	481,460	331,010

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool........	465,000	597,010	532,710
" London........	17,000	39,000	24,000
American Afloat	10,000	22,000	20,000
East Indian "	40,000	35,000	62,000
	532,000	693,010	638,710
Price of Mid-Uplands........	5⅝d.	5 7-16d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera....	4 3-16d.	3⅞d.	3⅝d.
Difference......	1 9-16d.	1 9-16d.	1 5-16d.

Local consumers of Cotton have been more in the market to-day than for the previous two days, and more business has transpired, the total purchases being put down at over 2,000 bales. Of these about three-fourths are of Julgaum, at Rs. 197 to Rs. 202 per candy, the balance consisting of Barsee, at Rs. 211; and Bengals, at Rs. 186-9; the tone of the market being steady at previous quotations. There now seems to be little disposition on any side to make contracts for the next crop, and the only fresh business which we have heard of is in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, at Rs. 200. Quotations for contracts in other growths are given as before.

WHEAT.—The tone of our market has been strong in presence of the latest advices regarding the home harvest, and consequent improvement in prices on the other side, and a large business, mainly in Pessy, has again been done here to-day. The price of Pessy has been put up one anna per cwt., and we now quote Rs. 4-13-0, and Rs. 4-12-0 for the two qualities, respectively. Other descriptions are unchanged in value.

SEEDS.—Considerable transactions have also taken place to-day in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* in a firm market; and an advance of one anna per cwt. in Rapeseed has been established at our quotations, the price of Linseed remaining as before. We quote:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow...	7-10-0	to	7-11-0	per cwt.
" Cawnpore do ...	6-15-0	to	7- 0-0	"
" " Red......	6- 7-0			"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	105	bales.
Wheat..............................	23,961	cwts.
Linseed	7,143	"
Rapeseed	10,009	"
Poppyseed..............................	1,649	"

FREIGHTS are steady, and quotations are firmly maintained in view of the scarcity of tonnage for August-September shipment. Nothing fresh has transpired in forward engagements.

EXCHANGE opened with an easier feeling in sympathy with Calcutta, at 1s. 4¼d. and 1·72 for Sterling, and Franc 3 months' sight Credits, respectively, and 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; but later on rates steadied a little, several banks came out as sellers of Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d. from October onwards up to March, and a fair business was done at this rate, a small transaction for cash at the same price being also reported. Of private paper there is still but little offering though we hear of a moderate amount of ready Bills having been placed at 1s. 4¼d. and at closing, the same rate was quoted for September-October delivery. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.........		1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits	"	1s. 4¼d.	"
Francs	"	1·72	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been steady at 100 15-16ths. for four per cents for cash throughout the day. For this month's account 100 13-16ths. has been the rate, and 100 11-16ths. for the September settlement, with sellers at the last named quotation. 4½ per cent. Paper is still quoted nominally at 105.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been passing in Mill scrip, and we note the following changes in the quotations given in our last list. Madras United have declined Rs. 25; New Great Eastern, Rs. 12½; Colaba Land and Mill, and Mahalukhmi, Rs. 5 each; and Maneckji Petit Rs. 2½. On the other hand, Presidency and Coorla, have advanced Rs. 10 each; Swadeshi, Rs. 5; and Alliance, and Ripon, Rs. 2½ each. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 10 up. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5, and Kemp and Co. Rs. 2, higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VERNON—August 18, at Bombay, the wife of C. Vernon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

O'TOOLE—CORKE—August 18, at St. Mary's Church, Parel, by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Michael Edwin, eldest son of the late Captain M. P. O'Toole, Bombay Army, Kolshabeg County of Wicklow, Ireland, to Alice Maude, third daughter of W. G. Corke, Esq., of Pali Hill, Bandora, and late Assistant Port Officer, Bombay.

DEATHS.

CARTER—August 18, at Cumballa Hill, Major Charles Carre Carter, Royal Engineers, aged 37.

DE SA—August 19, at the residence of Mrs. S. V. Quadros, Cavel, Mr. Luis José B. de Sa, B.A., LL. B., Subordinate Judge of Panwel, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Funeral at 4 o'clock this evening.

WACHA—20th August, at 92, Mody Street, Fort, Dinbai, wife of Dinshaw Eduljí Wacha. Funeral to-day at 8 a. m.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1888.

"THERE is no reason in the wide world why the rupee should not come down in value to one shilling." These are the last words of a specialist in concluding a valuable work on Indian Agriculture which has just been published by Oliver and Boyd in Edinburgh and by Thacker and Co., Bombay. The title of the book is "India in 1887 as seen by Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh." The author was for three years Professor of Agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, where he had in his classes four English civilians and eleven natives of India, who had been enabled, by Government scholarships, to go through a course of study in English agriculture. These pupils were at all times high up in the college honours list, for they were men of good-will and ability. Professor Wallace was anxious not only to extend his knowledge of the agriculture of the British Empire, but to see what was the actual result in India of the scientific Cirencester College training. The result was to show him that his former pupils had very good reason to complain of the action, or rather want of action, of the Government, which rendered useless in India, except in a few cases, the results of their studies in scientific agriculture in England. Wallace—we must omit the prefix, for he does so on principle throughout his book, speaking of Ozanne, Symonds, Allen and others with more than quaker-like simplicity and directness—came to India last year, of his own free-will and for his own ends, but these were largely in the interests of the country. He is differentiated at once from the ordinary globe-trotter, by the fact that he carefully avoided the cold weather, and travelled his 13,000 miles by rail during the hottest of the hot season. He landed in Bombay on the 10th May, and left this city on the 13th September, after a four months' tour, out of which he afforded ten days for a bird's-eye view of Ceylon. He took in the whole country, making notes, and taking photographs as he went along, embodying the results of scientific observation in an attractive volume which went to press within a year after the beginning of his journey. Kindness and courtesy were shown to him by European residents and by natives wherever he came in contact with them. He was greatly struck by the efficiency and devotion with which the duties of European officers of Government were performed under difficulties of climate of which people at home have no conception. The standard of work in matters of administration is pronounced by him to be excellent, and the amount performed quite wonderful. He could feel that time is deepening the impression in the minds of all thoughtful natives that the future welfare of India is irrevocably bound up in the existence of British rule. The writer was, however, quick enough to oberve that the knowledge of India possessed by European residents is to a great extent local, and that few of them possess much knowledge of matters of detail beyond their own immediate neighbourhood. "There was nothing that struck me so much," he writes, "in passing from one part to another as this limitation of knowledge and likelihood of mistakes arising from it when local facts are stated as generally applicable to the Empire." This source of error is beginning to be apparent even to the organisers of Congresses, who are finding out that, as our author says, India is a very great country, and that the state of things which may exist in one part of it may be quite incredible to those whose experience is confined to another. He foresees that he will be subjected to criticism by those who may not be aware that the difference between their own opinions and those expressed by himself may arise from their special knowledge of certain facts being local. He also indicates another source of divergence in the fact that he brought with him to India knowledge which residents have not had the opportunity of acquiring. To this advantage he modestly ascribes discoveries, during a short sojourn, of important facts in relation to Indian cattle which had escaped the observation of those who had daily opportunities of seeing them. One of these is that Indian cattle as a rule, whatever may be the colour of the hair, even white, have jet-black skins beneath. White skin where it occurs denotes incapacity to stand the sun, and such cattle are regarded as weak and inferior. In England cattle with very fair skins suffer severely in the summer and cannot stand the sun. Professor Huxley, writing to the author on this subject, says the fact is of great interest, as showing a hitherto unexpected relation between colour and climate. Wallace mentions having seen a pure native in Madras with a skin as white as any European. He was less able to stand the heat than one of ourselves. The practical inference drawn from this relation between climate and colour is that it is useless to endeavour to improve the Indian breed of cattle by crossing it with English. An intelligent native pointed out that the difference in the temperature of Indian and English cattle could be recognised by placing one's hand on the skins.

This work, giving the views of a scientific and able observer of the present condition of agriculture in India, is of great value. It will no doubt contribute powerfully to the realisation of his chief purpose in writing it, which was to induce the Government to alter their plans as regards a Department of Agriculture by showing them that the ground that has been lost by the inexperience of the officers hitherto employed may be recovered by efforts which are better directed. It is now recognised that there must be a Minister of Agriculture in Great Britain, and, he argues with great force, if a country possessing great wealth and variety of resources, and the gift of intelligent individual initiative, requires a special department of agriculture, how can India dispense with such an organisation, with her narrow grooves of commercial life, with the evils of an overcrowded population at no great distance, and periodical famines staring us in the face? In his survey of Indian agriculture, Professor Wallace passes over the opium and the cotton crops, and some others, for which he has no room. The poppy he regards as a necessary evil, of which he does not desire to speak, and about cotton he has nothing new to tell. Nearly half the book is devoted to cattle, on which the whole agriculture of India really depends; for, as he rightly sees, without bullock labour cultivation would be completely paralysed, for no other motive power could supply its place. Even if horses could be secured in sufficient numbers, their shoulders could not stand the strain of jerking a plough through hard Indian soil, while their compact hoofs would sink into the wet undersoil where the cloven hoof of the bullock yields to the resistance and distributes the weight. The want of fuel alone puts steam-power out of the question. Cattle in India are not valued as in England for their flesh-producing qualities, but in the first-place as draught animals, and next as milk-producers. A great deal of valuable information is very clearly set forth in the chapters on different varieties of Indian cattle, the principles of breeding, their characteristics, and the possibility of improving the breeds by selection and crossing. He points out that the Government cattle suffer grievously and more than any other class from inefficient and irrational management. The artillery and army transport bullocks cost the Government a great deal of money from the want of scientific and practical knowledge of the wants of the animals on the part of those in charge of them, though the writer awards high praise to the energy and interest exhibited in the public service by individual officers. At Allahabad he found six hundred bullocks, of which a very large proportion were totally unfit for military service. More than half of them were over ten years of age, ranging up to seventeen years. The larger ones had been selected for height and not for strength or endurance. They were very fat and their muscles were flabby; it was out of the question that they could do a month's marching on short rations. This *a priori* opinion was quite confirmed when he made inquiries, which showed that the small country bullocks taken from the plough could stand the work that broke down the transport bullocks. During a march up the Bolan to Kandahar, 300 country bullocks drew a heavy field battery, losing only twenty of their number which was just one-fifth of the loss sustained by Government cattle drawing a similar battery. He quotes Major J. Charles's report of the march of the battery of Royal Artillery in 1885 for twenty-two days, the pace being three miles an hour. Elephants had to help the bullocks out of every difficulty. The bullocks in many instances refused to work the moment the sand got deep, and did not try to pull. On one occasion, it took 120 minutes to cross 120 yards of sand, the bullocks in some cases making no attempt whatsoever to pull. On the fourteenth day out, the elephants had to do all the work on several occasions, only one pair of bullocks doing duty. These and other instances seem to justify the Professor's opinion that the whole system of keeping Government cattle is faulty. Efforts were made to get the Allahabad transport cattle to work the Government farm, but the drivers were so lazy and unwilling, and were so ingenious in breaking up the ploughs, that the experiment was weakly given up. The cultivators, on the whole, show much more judgment in the management of their cattle and have them generally in fair working condition. He also points out that the natives are much better justified than they are generally supposed to be by European residents in utilising an important product of cattle as fuel, before returning it to the soil as manure. This is not a wasteful process, he maintains, but the contrary. Natural manure becomes nutritious for crops after it undergoes a proper process of fermentation. Even in England this process is often so incomplete that a great deal of the nutritious quality of the manure is lost. In India the natural process is rendered wellnigh impossible by the great heat of the sun, which dries up the manure and prevents fermentation, or by the excessive rainfall, which equally prevents fermentation and washes away the constituents. In many parts of the country it is found to be injurious to the crops to put animal manure in the ground, as it brings insects which live upon it and eat up the seeds. Under present circumstances, the Professor holds that the native cultivator does the best that can be done in burning the manure, which, when thoroughly dried in the sun, makes an excellent and inodorous fuel, invaluable in its special qualities. It does not flare up and endanger the destruction of his cabin by fire, so that his wife can leave it to cook the food while she goes to help him in the field. It is, moreover, a fuel which costs him nothing; in many parts of the country no other is available. Another advantage is that a great quantity of manure that would go to waste along the roads is saved for fuel, and in due course finds its way into the fields. Very little of the nutritive quality perishes in the fire; it is a question whether a greater quantity of nitrogen would not be lost in the imperfect process of fermentation which in his present state of ignorance the ryot cannot hope to make more complete. While admitting that in many matters the native cultivator makes the best use of his opportunities, the learned Professor shows what an immense scope there is for increasing the outturn of the soil by the application of scientific methods. He speaks with approval of what has been done in this direction in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere, but he points out that, however desirous of improving the processes of agriculture the Government may be, no solid or lasting results can be hoped for until the work be entrusted to men as specially trained for it as military officers are for military duties. A properly organised agricultural department will, he admits, cost money, and he knows that the question that will be put to him is, where is the money to come from? But if the productive powers of the soil, as the report of the Indian Famine Commission stated, must be developed by the application of special agricultural knowledge, not merely to add to the wealth of the country, but to secure a food supply which shall keep pace with the increase of population, the question of money must not be allowed to stand in the way. Professor Wallace is prepared to recommend that portion of the money which now goes to provide education for a portion of the people in other matters should be devoted to teaching them to raise food, which is the first necessary of life. He maintains that the problem is the more urgent, seeing that there is no reason in the world why the rupee should not come down in value to one shilling—an appalling contingency the best remedy for which must be found in making two blades of grass grow where only one grows now.

THE very excellent work which the Cama Hospital for women and children has been doing during the past two years gives it a claim upon the assistance of the public in regard to one portion of its requirements which we think will not be ignored. While it is true that the hospital is maintained at the cost of Government, it is also true that many things coming under the designation of medical comforts are not supplied at the public expense, and must either be got through the forethought of private donors or done without. The case is one to which Voltaire's definition of the superfluous as the only necessary thing is almost applicable. The Government provide what, from a strictly utilitarian point of view, are necessaries. They pay for medicine and they pay for food. But no one who knows anything of the requirements of the sick needs to be told that often there are many things quite as indispensable as the necessaries which are provided under the Government rule. It is in order to make certain that these shall never be wanting that the Committee of the Cama Hospital are endeavouring to raise an Endowment Fund on the same basis as that which has been of such excellent service in the European General Hospital. A lakh of rupees was subscribed some years ago, and the interest of it has fairly met the requirements of the institution, though we suspect that if it were increased the Committee would have no difficulty in making good use of the proceeds. The Cama Hospital asks for much less, and if the Committee were to raise a fund that would yield them Rs. 50 a month they would be content. At present they have between two and three thousand rupees in hand, and the remaining twelve thousand rupees will not be long in coming in if the public recognize that in every sense but the technical and official the supplies upon which the proceeds of the fund would be expended are necessities—as much so in many cases as medicine and medical care. The claims of the hospital upon public support are best shown in the fact that it has done service to every section of the community, as will be seen from the following enumeration of the cases belonging to the various nationalities which have been treated there since its opening in August, 1886:—Hindoos 432; Parsees 322; Mussulmans 287; Goanese, Madrasees and other native races 98; Eurasians 200; Europeans 107.

IT is expected that the Commission of Inquiry in the Crawford Case will be constituted of a judge from the Calcutta High Court and another from Madras, with whom will probably be associated a Bengal Civilian of high standing. As the delegation of Judges from the High Courts of other Presidencies will involve arrangements for the transaction in their absence of judicial business in the respective High Courts, it is not expected that the Commission will be able to sit before October. No date has as yet been fixed. Meanwhile the Government of Bombay will forward to the Government of India a statement of the charges in the case which will be submitted to the Commission for investigation. It has not yet been decided whether the Commission will sit in Bombay or in Poona. We have already indicated some of the considerations for holding the inquiry in the capital of the Presidency, not the least of which are those of economy of time and cost. In addition to these considerations, there is one of at least equal weight, arising from the fact that in Poona, with a small provincial population, the atmosphere is almost wholly official, and there is a good deal of heated discussion of the case, while in Bombay with its larger population the proceedings would give rise to no sectional feeling.

IN the Hanmantrao case, which will be resumed to-day in Poona, it is not expected that the proceedings will be very protracted. If the District Magistrate should decide to send the case before the Sessions Court, the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution will, as is usual under such circumstances, be reserved till the witnesses are produced before the higher court. The accused, not being a European British born subject, cannot claim a jury before the Sessions Court. He will be tried by the judge with assessors. If he be committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, a course which does not seem to be anticipated, his case would be submitted to a jury. The charges will be framed to-day, or on Wednesday, when, no doubt, the District Magistrate, Mr. Vidal, will state the intention of the Court with regard to the disposal of the case. The defence will be conducted by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, Pleader, in the temporary absence of Mr. Branson, who has been summoned to Surat to defend the Superintendent of the School of Art in a case now pending in that city.

AMONGST the visitors who are expected to come to India next cold weather, the *Indian Spectator* says, is Miss E. A. Manning, whose benevolent interest in the progress of this country is so well known. It augurs well for the cause of female education that we are shortly to have in our midst an advocate of it at once so wise and so devoted.

ACCOUNTS of heavy rain have been received from Northern Guzerat, when the outlook had become serious.

THE somewhat unusual spectacle of an Indian chief attending a University meeting was witnessed on Saturday, when the Thakore of Gondal attended the meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, of which he is a fellow.

THE Lahore paper still doubts if Sir Lepel Griffin is going to Hyderabad, and mentions that a "dark horse" is said to be running for the post.

THE Madras papers and letters were not delivered in Bombay on Saturday morning. We learn from the Post Office that this was owing to the misconnection of the Madras mails at Raichore.

THE application made by Mr. Battenburg to the Bombay High Court, through Mr. Shantaram Narayen for bail on behalf of the accused in the Secunderabad Telegraph case, has been acknowledged and held in abeyance, pending the receipt of the Magistrate's proceedings in the case. The accused were committed on the 26th July, and have been in Police custody ever since. The proceedings have not as yet been sent, and this omission has led to a telegram being sent to Bombay to urge the High Court to ask for their immediate transmission.

THE names of Sir Charles and Lady Dilke appear in the list of passengers to leave England for Karachi by the Locksley Hall on the 10th October.

THE Crawford case, says, the *Pioneer*, has reached a point at which it must stand still, certainly for some days. The Government of India, whose consent is necessary to the formation of a Commission composed of Civilians outside the Presidency, are sure to exercise their independent judgment in the matter, and take no step without a close examination of the case from all sides.

THE Amir has ceased attending durbar [illegible] a persistent attack of gout. All public bu[illegible] being transacted by Mustangi Habibulla.

THE Madras Government, in reviewi[illegible] administration report for Tr[illegible] that the abuses which have long exi[illegible] waste land system, the correction of [illegible] promised in the last administration report [illegible] great extent remedied in the year under [illegible] Dewan's report is generally indicative of [illegible] of the administration to promote the happi[illegible] material welfare of the people. If the [illegible] courts had shown a clearer file there [illegible] been little in this report of a year's ad[illegible] on which to make adverse comme[illegible] much deserving of warm approval. [illegible] ton, in submitting the report t[illegible] observed:—"The financial conditi[illegible] is prosperous and the general admini[illegible] to me to be sound and progressive.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR JOHN GORST AND HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Sir John Gorst, I understand, declares that the charge insinuated against him in the *Pioneer* that he had subjected himself to the influence of his "jackal and intimate," Mr. Tom Palmer, formerly of Hyderabad, is wholly false. Mr. Palmer, he says, had no connection with or interest in the Deccan Company, and Sir John Gorst protests that throughout the proceedings he refused to have any communication in reference to the Deccan business with any of the parties, with the exception of an official interview which he had at the India Office with the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Nizam's delegate.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in commenting upon the affair, says it is unfortunate that Sir John Gorst has not given a less qualified denial, and it expresses its strong belief that the transfer of the case from Mr. Whitehead, hitherto the solicitor to the Nizam's Government, to Messrs. Freshfield, solicitors to the Bank of England, at the instance of the India Office, was not quite disconnected with the embarrassing evidence procured by Mr. Whitehead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, AUG. 16.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William, on the occasion of his unveiling the statue erected to the memory of the late Prince Frederick Charles at Frankfort on the Oder, made a speech, in which his Majesty said that forty-two million Germans were prepared to die sooner than surrender a single stone of the territories conquered by German arms.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Special Commission of Judges appointed to inquire into the allegations made against Mr. Parnell and others will commence sitting on the 16th October next.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.

The Conference regarding the Sugar Bounties Question has resumed its sittings, and been adjourned until the 27th instant, owing to the Delegates wishing to refer to their resp ctive Governments before signing the Convention.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 18.

The second charge of bribery against Kunjen Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, was gone into to-day. He was charged with receiving bribes amounting to Rs. 1,435, and two others were charged with abetting him.

Ten witnesses were examined, including the alleged giver of the bribes, and the Court then adjourned.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, AUG. 19.

A match was played by the King's Own *vs.* Poona. The latter went in first and made a total of 112. The King's Own made 215, Mangles making 44, not out. In the Poona second innings Rice was absent. The remainder only made 31. Bartons took six wickets for fifteen runs and Talbot took the remaining three wickets for two runs. The King's Own thus won by an innings and 72 runs. The weather was showery and the game was several times interrupted.

ARMING OF NATIVE TROOPS WITH THE MARTINI-HENRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 19.

Sixty-five regiments of Native Infantry in the three presidencies will be armed with the Martini-Henry by the 1st of January next.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT, GWALIOR COUNCIL.

Sir Rao Ganpatrao, President, Gwalior Council, died of fever on Friday last.

ALLEGED REVOLT OF ISAK KHAN AGAINST THE AMIR.

Reports have reached India from native sources that Isak Khan, the Governor of Afghan Turkistan, has revolted against the Amir, but the rumour remains to be confirmed. It is said that Isak has formally thrown off the authority of Abdur Rahman, and has invited the Mir of Maimana to join him, sending two regiments to Maimana to assist in spreading the revolt. But these troops, the story goes on to say, have played Isak false, and made for Herat, to give warning there of the rebellion.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GALBRAITH.

Brigadier-General Galbraith is likely soon to be transferred from Jubbulpore to Umballa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 18.

The P. and O. Company s.s. Clyde, with London mails of 10th August, left here for Bombay, at 1 a. m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here this morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUG 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, (extra) from [Bo]mbay arrived here this morning.

[CO]MMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

[Li]verpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats

[F]air Dhollera	4 3-16.
[Man]chester Market has been firm.	
[Exchan]ge on India 30 days' sight...	1s. 3¼d.
[... per] cent. Consols for account......	99⅞
[...] cent. French Rentes...............	105½
[... per] cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
[...] cent. do.	69½
[... p]er cent. Sterling Loans	105⅞
[Sil]ver....................................	42

[... Bank] of England Returns for the week ending [...] the following results :—Total bullion, [...] dec., £100,000 ; public deposits, [...] dec., £300,000 ; other deposits, [...], £200,000 ; other securities, [...], £400,000 ; notes and gold, [...] £100,000. The Bank's Reserve [...] Liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 3rd August, arrived in harbour at 10 p.m., yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr De Mello	Mr and Mrs Heller
Mr D Fraser	Mr Yule
Mr Fraser, Junr	Mr Sealy
Major Garitt	Mr Duffy

FROM MARSEILLES—Mr Kingsman.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Barnett	Lieut Borradaile
Mr Gamble	Mr and Mrs Voight
Mr H T Rice	Capt Walter
Mr Yardley Wilmot	Mr Buskin
Dr Reid	Rev Goldwyer Lewis

FROM ISMALIA.

Mr Brittan	Mr Guzder

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 28TH JULY TO 3RD AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

ACCORDING to a telegram from Baden, the Queen is expected to arrive there in the autumn, and will meet the German Emperor during her stay.

The Queen has been presented with a diamond and pearl necklace and earrings, on behalf of the woman of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Cowes, I.W., on Tuesday, from London.

The Local Government Bill passed the third reading in the Commons on Friday, and has since been read a second time in the Lords.

The Parnell Commission Bill, after a protracted discussion and some lively "scenes," has passed through committee.

Speaking at Birmingham, on Saturday, Mr. Chamberlain expressed satisfaction with the work of the Session.

Lord Rosebery addressed a Home Rule demonstration at Bolton on the 28th ult., and reviewed the Irish question.

Earl Granville presided at an influential anti-slavery meeting at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on Tuesday.

Lord Wolseley, on the 27th ult., unveiled a memorial of the late Sir H. Stewart, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A medallion portrait of Mr. W. E. Forster was unveiled in Westminster Abbey on the 27th ult. by Lord Knutsford.

The German Emperor's visit to the King of Sweden at Stockholm terminated on Saturday, when His Majesty proceeded to Copenhagen, and ultimately reached Potsdam on Wednesday.

The Italian Government has notified to the Powers that it has taken possession of Massowah.

The tone of some of the French journals indicates that the relations between France and Italy are somewhat strained.

Disturbances have been caused in Paris by navvies who, to the number of 10,000, are out on strike.

Various rumours regarding Mr. H. M. Stanley have been received, but none confirms the report of his death.

Somkeli, the rebel Zulu chief, has surrendered unconditionally to the British, and it is thought that Dinizulu will follow his example.

The Transvaal Boers have decided to preserve strict neutrality as regards the British expedition in Zululand.

Several agrarian outrages are reported from Ireland.

The final ceremonial of the Pan-Anglican Synod took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday.

The Eclipse Stakes of £10,000 was won at Sandown Park on the 27th ult. by the Duke of Westminster's Orbit.

OBITUARY.—C. T. Longley, late Mad. C.S. ; Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G. ; Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Need ; Col. Scarlett ; Col. A. W. Cameron ; Col. D. St. V. Hamilton ; Lieut.-Col. T. Smith ; Capt. W. H. Weston ; Rear-Admiral W. Codrington, C.B. ; Mr. Frank Holl, R.A. ; Rev. J. Rigaud, B.D.

SPECIAL COMMISSION OR CRIMINAL CHARGE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow a simple member of the general public to thank you most heartily for your manly vindication of public morality against the unscrupulous attempts in another paper to confuse the issues by mere noise, and to sacrifice the public welfare to the supposed interests of an individual?

What every honest man wishes is the fullest, fairest and most searching inquiry into the astounding allegations now being made in the Poona Court. The question is, which mode of investigation will most likely yield this result, a special commission with plenary powers, or a criminal charge limited strictly to the issue, legally guilty or legally innocent? There can be but one answer to the question. The interest of Mr. Crawford is of course of vital importance to himself and his friends, and for a thousand reasons every one will hope he will clear himself from all complicity in the matter ; but it is not the only interest, or even the most important interest, from a public point of view. There are many more people than Mr. Crawford practically on their trial. There is evidently a gang of intriguers who are moving heaven and earth to burke evidence, to intimidate witnesses, and to shout and bawl in congenial company for a trial by jury of Mr. Crawford, in the hope that further inquiry which might lead to inconvenient disclosures may be stifled or diverted. The latest handiwork of the gang in disseminating all over India the false intelligence that the case had "collapsed" will, I trust, open the eyes of the public to the extent of their ramifications, and to the necessity for firmly demanding a full, free, open and unflinching inquiry into the whole series of allegations and all collateral matter. Justice demands this. The honour of the Civil Service demands, this. The good name of the British Government demands this. The interests of no honest man can suffer by such an inquiry ; the interests of dishonest men deserve no consideration.

It is matter for infinite congratulation that Bombay has at least one honest and fearless journal that does not consider what is the prejudice or the cry of the moment, but what is inherently right and for the public welfare. Your services in the Deccan Mines affair have been of great public value. I trust your demand for a complete and unflinching inquiry into the alleged utter demoralization of large portions of the public administration will be not less valuable.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

August 18.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your very reasonable views about the action of Government in the Poona *cause celebre* will derive additional strength when it is remembered that section 234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, while restricting the number of charges to three in one trial, leaves it open to the prosecution to institute any number of criminal proceedings, in each one of which a set of three offences might, under certain circumstances, be tried. If, therefore, in view of the momentous issues involved in the case, the public and the Government are anxious to be thoroughly satisfied as to the exact nature and full value of, say, fifty distinct allegations, seventeen separate trials must at least be held, should the ordinary tribunals be resorted to. Does anybody wish to give such an impracticable and undesirable turn to the proceedings? A "truncated inquiry," to use your expressive phrase, whatever its outcome, could not be expected to satisfy either the public or the Government, whose confidence has to be restored in the past revenue administration of about a dozen collectorates. An inquiry conducted under Act XXXVII. of 1850, provides the fullest guarantees for the proper defence of the accused, and Mr. Crawford, if an innocent man, may well expect to come through the fiery ordeal like refined gold. The outcry, therefore, which has been raised in some quarters against the only wise, judicious and expedient course, from which the Government were compelled to depart for a time by the action of the accused himself, seems to arise rather from impulse and personal feeling than from reflection and calm judgment. The attempts which are being made to manufacture capital out of certain minor incidents in the case, will not divert the attention of the public from the main issues which have yet to be tried.—Yours, &c.,

Murud, Aug. 16. SALVO JURE.

IT is expected that the Public Service Commission report will be finally disposed of by the Government of India by the end of the current month ; as the opinions of the Local Governments have now been fully considered.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 18.

THE magisterial enquiry into the charges brought against Hanmantrao was continued here to-day in the Collector's Kutcherry. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, again appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee, pleader, for the defence. No representative of Mr. Crawford was present. The apparent object of to-day's evidence was for the most part to prove the "influence" which the prosecution allege the accused to have endeavoured to exercise over the Commissioner of the Central Division in the matter of transfers and appointments. The character of the interrogatories was almost necessarily inclined to what are called "leading," and Mr. Branson lost no opportunity to combat these or to test the relevancy of questions couched in anything like general terms. Most of the witnesses called to-day were either old friends or associates of the accused. With the exception of one or two, all the witnesses made their depositions in Marathi, which, as a matter of course, left the reporters entirely at the mercy of an interpreter, who would only address Mr. Jardine in the seat next but one to his own, and who uncompromisingly refused the repeated requests of the reporters to raise his voice if only in the slightest degree. Public interest in the proceedings had evidently suffered a considerable subsidence since yesterday, for the audience was much less numerous than on previous days, and some of its members were occasionally observed dozing. The examination of witnesses being resumed, Yadarao Krishna Sathi, a Maratha Brahmin, the karkoon in the office of the Commissioner, whose suspension followed that of his superior, was called. In reply to questions witness stated that he had been intimate with Hanmantrao for some time. He went with Sindekar in June last to see Hanmantrao and heard him agree to pay Rs. 2,000. He bore out the statements already made by former witnesses as to the detailed arrangements made for the transmission of the money to the accused in payment of his services in procuring the cancellation of Sindekar's unwelcome transfer. He acted as a go-between for the parties, according to his evidence, and carried the money to Hanmantrao who, he stated, had told Mr. Crawford that he was a confidential man. During the progress of these negociations Mr. Crawford had sent for him twice. Mr. Jardine asked what transpired at these interviews, but here Mr. Branson promptly objected to matter of this kind being introduced into the case. It mattered nothing to Hanmantrao whether or not Mr. Crawford sent for the witness. Mr. Jardine said he did not wish to bring out anything but what actually bore upon the present case, but he wished to know what took place at these interviews so far as Hanmantrao was concerned. The question was allowed; and then witness said that he had been asked certain questions with reference to the Jhamkandi agent in Poona, and when he had made a report on him he was told to make no further enquiries until Hanmantrao, who was then away in his country, had returned. He knew that Hanmantrao was in the habit of visiting Mr. Crawford, as he had had seen him there. The last occasion was on the 24th June of this year. This was on a Sunday, and he was in Mr. Crawford's house for two hours. This was the last occasion to his knowledge on which accused visited Mr. Crawford. He had seen letters on two occasions from Mr. Crawford to Hanmantrao. Mr. Jardine said he would not ask for these letters, and Mr. Branson intimated, after interrogating the accused, that he could not produce them if desired, for his client had never received them. Mr. Jardine then sought to ascertain what these letters were about, and put questions to witness with that object. One of them, witness replied, was a notice to appear in the arbitration court, and it contained an allusion to "some money due that day"—he thought there was some mention of Rs. 2,000. The other letter was a small slip of paper bearing these words "Send fifteen to Pochaji." Mr. Jardine voluntarily admitted that were it not for the fact that in the charges against Hanmantrao there was an accusation of "exercising influence with the Commissioner" he would not have led it. Mr. Branson urged that there was no suggestion of "influence" or "the exercise of influence," and the magistrate thought that a general question put by Mr. Jardine as to whether Hanmantrao was consulted by the Commissioner in official matters which were under the Commissioner's direct control should not be put. The questions, he was of opinion, should be made to apply only to the specific charges and to specific occasions. Mr. Jardine would not press the question at the time, and asked instead whether witness remembered Hanmantrao giving him orders as to any of his (witness') work as a karkoon. He replied bluntly : "Yes ;" and immediately followed up this statement with "many times." Then in reply to Mr. Jardine he said he remembered him instructing him to draft orders for the appointment of mamlatdars on two occasions. He had drafted them from memoranda prepared by the accused, and he further stated he had seen official papers at Hanmantrao's house on several occasions. Mr. Kashinath Bulwant Pense, assistant to the Commissioner, said that he had, sometime before Sindekar's transfer, prepared a list of suggestions on the subject of transfers of mamlatdars. He did not suggest the transfer of Sindekar. The document on which he made the proposals could not be found in the office, but he produced an order made by the Commissioner upon the subject, in which certain transfers were directed to be made. He saw an order transferring Sindekar from Chundoor to Jowli, but there was nothing in the papers suggesting the advisability of such a transfer, and he was aware of no official reason for such transfer. He remembered seeing Sindekar after the transfer was ordered—he should say it was ten or twelve days after. Sindekar in reply to his questions explained the purport of his visit. He complained of what he termed the hardship inflicted upon him, and asked witness's advice, which was the only natural one, that being a Government servant and bound to go where he was ordered he should go to Jowli. Sindekar then explained to him his peculiarly disadvantageous circumstances, and expressed his opinion that Jowli was unhealthy. Witness tried to convince him that the best thing was to go to Jowli, which he said was "not such a bad place," and if he found it disagreeable he could then apply to be removed. Sindekar said he was afraid the transfer was to be followed by "something more terrible." He was afraid he would have to revert, and added in reply to witness that he had actually been threatened with reversion. "Was it by the Commissioner?" witness asked, and Sindekar replied "No." Then he asked him point-blank whether he had been making any *khutput.* It was then that Sindekar gave him an account of what had occurred between himself, Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford ; that he had had an interview with Mr. Crawford, and that he was to pay Rs. 2,000 for the cancellation of the transfer. "I tried to dissuade him," said the witness, but Sindekar replied : "I have been so many times superseded that I must comply ; if I do not Hanmantrao says I shall have to go to Jowli, and not only that, but will have to revert." Witness sent for Sindekar's former superior at Nasik, Mr. Kharkha, and he too endeavoured to prevail on Sindekar to comply with the order of transfer. Both these men's efforts, it was alleged, were of no avail. Sindekar was determined to make the pecuniary sacrifice he had contemplated rather than run the risk of removal and possible reversion. The petition to the Commissioner, of which evidence had been given, passed through his (witness's) hands. Immediate action, he said, was taken on this petition and the transfer cancelled. Witness added that twenty persons had been promoted over the head of Sindekar. He had held the acting office a much longer period than was usually the case. Mr. Bapujee M. Kharkha, alienation assistant in the Commissioner's office, also spoke of attempting to dissuade Sindekar from paying the money to procure cancellation of his transfer order, but he concluded "Sindekar was very stubborn and finally Mr. Pense and I told him to do as he pleased, and he went away." An ex-karkoon in Mr. Crawford's office next gave evidence and stated he had seen Hanmantrao prepare drafts of appointments which he carried to Mr. Crawford. He concluded accused took an interest in appointments before he saw these documents from the fact of his keeping a Civil List annotated in Mr. Crawford's handwriting. A smart passage at arms occurred between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Branson as to the relevancy of questions bearing upon this point. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Luximon Deshpande, the mamlatdar of Poona, was put in the box and described the room in Mr. Crawford's bungalow, where he had seen Hanmantrao, and drew a map showing the exact position. There was nothing of much interest in his evidence, which was merely called with the object of proving the "influence" of Hanmantrao over the Commissioner, and, as before stated, the evidence of the majority of the witnesses went no further than this. The informant Dabir was finally recalled to prove the postage of remittances. The further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

THE EVIDENCE.

Yadarao Krishna Sathi, was the first witness examined by Mr. Jardine to-day. He said : I am a Brahmin and a karkoon in the office of the Commissioner, Central Division. I am at present under suspension. I have been on intimate terms with Hanmantrao since April 1887. I know Balkrishna Govind Sindekar. I remember Hanmantrao saying to me something in June last.

Do you remember the date?—Yes, it was Friday, the 22nd June. I saw him at his house. He said Sindekar had agreed to pay Rs. 2,000, of which Rs. 1,000 remained to be paid. Sindekar had said that he would pay the money to Kuntekar. I said I did not know if the money had been received, but that I would inquire. The same evening I saw Kuntekar. I asked him whether he had received Rs. 1,000 from Sindekar, and he told me that he would endorse a postal intimation that had been received, in order that the money be paid to me. On the morning of the next day he gave the endorsed intimation to me. I saw Hanmantrao on Saturday, the 23rd June.

What took place between you and Hanmantrao?—I told Hanmantrao I had been to the post office that day to get delivery of the article. Hanmantrao said that if the packet contained notes of large value they might be exchanged for notes of smaller value up to Rs. 500. I then went to the post office, got the packet, and signed the receipt of acknowledgment to the postal authorities. The packet contained two notes for Rs. 500 each. I gave one note of Rs. 500 to a peon named Gopal and told him to go to the bank and get in exchange notes of smaller value. The peon came back and said that he could not get the note changed, but he tried elsewhere and brought four notes of Rs. 100 each and two notes of Rs. 50 each. On the morning of the Sunday I went to Hanmantrao and gave him the notes, aggregating Rs. 1,000, as coming from Sindekar.

Who told you to give them to Hanmantrao?—Kuntekar. I remember Hanmantrao going to his native place in September 1887 for a fortnight.

Did Hanmantaro tell you anything?—Yes, he said if Mr. Crawford sent for me, I should go to him as Hanmantrao's confidential man.

Did Mr. Crawford send for you?—No, not during this fortnight. During the Dewali Hanmantrao went again to his native place for about a fortnight, and gave me a similar direction when he left.

Did Mr. Crawford send for you this time?—Yes, twice.

Can you tell me if any communication passed between you and Mr. Crawford in which Hanmantrao's name was brought in?—Mr. Crawford asked me whether I knew the Jhamkandi agent in Poona. I said I did not know him. Mr. Crawford asked "Has Hanmantrao told you anything about it?" I said no. Having regard to that interview, I left and made inquiries. I went again, five or six days later, to Mr. Crawford and reported the result of the inquiries I had made about the Jhamkandi agent. The Saheb told me not to make any further inquiries in the matter till Hanmantrao's return.

Was Hanmantrao in the habit of visiting Mr. Crawford?—Yes.

How frequently did he see him?—Almost daily.

When you found Hanmantrao there what did you see him doing?—On the two or three occasions on which I saw Hanmantrao at Mr. Crawford's house he (Hanmantrao) was sitting at a table, sorting papers relating to Wattan cases. Mr. Crawford was sitting at the same table and Hanmantrao was putting the papers before him. I saw Hanmantrao last at Mr. Crawford's house on the 24th June. This was a Sunday.

How long was Hanmantrao there?—For two hours.

What was he doing?—I do not know.

But did you see him doing anything?—No. I could not. I was copying papers on one side of the verandah, and Mr. Crawford was working on the other side, where Hanmantrao saw him. There was no screen to hide them from view.

Did any letters pass between Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao?—Yes.

Have you seen any of those letters?—Yes. I have twice seen letters from Mr. Crawford to Hanmantrao.

Will you tell us what they were about?—In one letter it was said that a notice from the Arbitration Court had been sent herewith, and that Hanmantrao should arrange for the money that day. The notice was about an action which had been brought against Mr. Crawford for debt. I was at Hanmantrao's house when the letter was received. I think the amount of the claim was about Rs. 2,000. The other letter of Mr. Crawford to Hanmantrao, which I saw, was a small slip of paper bearing these words :—"Send fifteen to Pochaji." I saw this note when I was at Hanmantrao's house. One Pitambar Krishna Joshi was also with Hanmantrao. He was a clerk in the Commissioner's office. There was another named Narsingrao, who was Hanmantrao's nephew.

Was Hanmantrao consulted in regard to official matters relating to the Commissioner's office?

Mr. Branson objected, and Mr. Jardine said he would not for the present press the question, which was altered as follows:—Did you refer to Hanmantrao in regard to official matters?

Mr. Branson again objected ; and his Honour allowed the objection, the question being put in too general terms.

Do you remember any instances of Hanmantrao giving you directions for anything to be done by you as a karkoon in your official capacity?—Yes, many.

Will you tell me what these were?—Yes, I drafted orders appointing mamlatdars twice at Hanmantrao's bidding from a memorandum given by him.

Do you member what these appointments were?—I remember one of these orders related to Narayen Vishwanath Bhat and Vishnu Wassoodew Ranade. I do not remember to whom the second order related. The orders that I prepared were submitted to the Commissioner for signature. I prepared the drafts in the Commissioner's own house.

In whose handwriting were the memos. that were brought to you?—In Hanmantrao's handwriting.

You say you used to visit Hanmantrao from time to time at his house?—Yes.

Have you ever seen official papers at Hanmantrao's house?—Yes, I have seen them some five or six times.

What did he do with them?—Once I saw him showing to interested parties certain papers relating to the Patel of Pimpalnir.

Mr. Kashinath Bulwant Pense, assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, being examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—About the month of May last I remembe certain papers sent to me officially by the Commissioner, and I was asked to make suggestions as to certain transfers of mamlatdars. The suggestions did not include a recommendation to transfer the Mamlatdar of Chundoor to Jowli. I returned Mr. Crawford's letter with my reply. The papers are not at present on the office records. It was a demi-official letter by Mr. Crawford to me. In the packet which came with Mr. Crawford's letter, there was a correspondence regarding the proposed transfer of Mr. Nagarkar, the Mamlatdar of Mawal. There were also some papers regarding the misconduct of the Mamlatdar of Jelgaum, Mr. Hari Succaram. There was also a private letter from one Khimji Jeewa of Bombay, accompanied by a statement of the services of the Mamlatdar of Jowli.

Was there any connection between Khimji Jeewa's letter and the statement regarding the Mamlatdar of Jowli?—The statement was an enclosure in Khimji Jeewa's letter. I made certain proposals on these papers, and the document shown me, dated 28th May, is the original order which the Commissioner passed. This order is produced from the official records.

You see that order includes the transfer of the Mamlatdar of Chundoor to Jowli?—Yes.

Was there anything in the papers before you that would suggest the advisability of such transfer?—No.

Are you aware of any official reason for the transfer of Mr. Sindekar, the Mamlatdar of Chundoor to Jowli?—No, I am not.

Shortly after that order had been made and gazetted, do you remember seeing Sindekar?—Yes, he came to see me one morning.

Can you fix the date?—I cannot tell the exact date, but it was within a fortnight of the date of the transfer.

Will you tell us what took place between you and him?—I asked why he had came to Poona and whether he was on his way to Jowli. He said it was a hardship for him to be transferred to Jowli, because he had already served in an unhealthy place, namely Peint. He asked my advice as to what he should do, and I told him as a Government servant he was bound to go wherever he was ordered. He said he had heard lots of reports about Jowli as being a bad place that he had some family difficulties, and therefore, at that time, he could not go under any circumstances. I told him that Jowli was not such a bad place as he supposed, that he might try, and if he found the climate did not suit him he might then apply for a transfer. He then said that the transfer was to be followed by something more terrible. I asked him what that was and he said he was afraid he should have to revert. I asked him how, and he said he was actually threatened with a reversion. I asked "Was it by the Commissioner?" He said no, and from his tone suspecting something, I asked him point-blank, whether he had been making any *khutput.* Then he gave me some account. Am I to give the account?

Mr. Jardine: Certainly.

Witness proceeded: He gave me an account of the proceedings which had taken place between himself, Hanmantrao, and Mr. Crawford.

Yes and what were they?—He said that Kuntekar had introduced him to Hanmantrao, and that it was agreed between him and Hanmantrao that he (Sindekar) should purchase the cancellation of the order of transfer as well as an appointment as *pucca* Mamlatdar. He also told me that he had been introduced by Hanmantrao to Mr. Crawford, that Mr. Crawford asked him how long he had been the *sub pro tem* mamlatdar, and that on his replying that he had been so since 1884, Mr. Crawford had assured him that all that was necessary would be done for him. I asked him whether he had paid the money, and he said not yet. I tried to dissuade him.

What did you do next?—Not being successful in dissuading him I sent for Mr. Kharkha. Mr. Sindekar said he was quite sure that if he did not pay he would have to revert. I thought Mr. Kharkha was a gentleman who might influence Mr. Sindekar. Mr. Kharkha had been head clerk to the Collector of Nassick and Mr. Sindekar had been serving under him as a clerk. Mr. Kharkha came and I told him what had passed between me and Mr. Sindekar. Then a conversation ensued between us three.

Now what did Sindekar say?—Well, I don't remember the details, but the result was that we were both unable to dissuade Mr. Sindekar from taking the step he proposed, namely, paying Rs. 2,000 to Hanmantrao. This interview took place in the morning. Later in the day I received this application (produced) of Sindekar to the Commissioner, dated 7th June, with Mr. Crawford's endorsements and two telegrams for transmissions, of which these are the office copies (produced). One of these telegrams was to the Collector of Satara, saying "Do not relieve the Mamlatdar of Jowli till further orders," and the other was to the Collector of Khandeish, saying "Do not relieve the Mamlatdar of Jelgaum until further orders."

You received that application which is addressed to the Commissioner?—Yes.

Was that regular, or should it have come through the Collector?—It was irregular in that respect only. The transfer should not have been made without reference to the Collector. It ought not to have been addressed to the Comm issioner direct—that would have been the ordinary course of things.

The Magistrate: How do you know it did not go through the hands of the Collector? The date shows that to have been impossible. The cancellation was made the same day as the petition was presented.

The Magistrate: There could have been no time to communicate?—No.

Mr. Jardine: It is then irregular to send in petitions to the Commissioner?—Yes, except through the Collector.

These telegrams were despatched the same day?—Yes.

Sindekar spoke of having been passed over—has he been passed over?—Yes, I have prepared a statement.

Since June 1886?—I wont be quite sure that these supersessions have been all since then.

Well, I would like to see just those since that date?—All these names (twenty) are those of persons by whom Sindekar has been superseded since June 1886.

What is Mr. Sindekar's substantive appointment?—Native accountant to the Collector of Poona.

Can you tell me whether there was any likelihood of that position being abolished about that time?—Yes, long before that there had been correspondence about the abolition of the vernacular accounts office ; but the matter was not settled.

What office?—The Collector's native accounts establishment ; the correspondence had been going on for a long time. Even now it is not settled.

I see that Sindekar had been acting as *sub. pro tem.* mamlatdar since July 1884?—Yes.

Is that a long time for a man to hold a *sub. pro tem.* office?—It is.

What is about the length of time an acting appointment is usually held before the acting man is made a probationer? I think the usual time is about a year or a year and a half in the ordinary course of events.

Mr. Bapujee MaiputKharkha, the next witness called, was examined by Mr. Jardine. He said: I am alienation assistant to the Commissioner of the Central Division. I know Mr. Pense, the last witness, and remember him sending for me one morning in June. When I was sent for I was preparing for the office. It was the second Monday in June. I went to Mr. Pense's house at about 8 o'clock. When I got there I found Balkrishna Govind Sindekar and Mr. Pense. Sindekar had served under me when at Nassik. I was instrumental in getting him into Government service.

When you got to Mr. Pense's house what took place?—I can only give the purport of it. He told me that our friend Sindekar has been transferred to Jowli, and he has arranged with Hanmantrao to get the transfer cancelled for Rs. 2,000. He is in a great dilemma. He must suffer in health or suffer in a very heavy loss of money, and he has been asking my advice as to what he shall do Mr. Pense said "I have been advising him to go to Jowli." I gave him the same advice. I also told him to go to Jowli. Sindekar said he was for a long time in Peint, the climate of which, he said, is notoriously bad and "I only with great difficulty got myself transferred to Chundoor. He added "I shall now have to go to an equally bad climate. I would even do that ; but there were other considerations which must guide me." He said : "If I do not go to Jowli I shall have to revert to my substantive place of accountant in the native accounts office, and that place is likely to be reduced or abolished, and I fear I shall have to serve as head karkoon."

Finally did Sindekar say what he would do?—Mr. Pense again tried to reason with him ; but he was very stubborn, and finally we told him to do what he liked. He said he would have to pay, and then he went away.

Vinak Govind Deshmon said: I was formerly a karkoon in the Commissioner's office, and left for my present appointment in the telegraph office at Nagar on the 6th January 1887. I know Hanmantrao intimately, and often went to his house.

What was he?—Crawford Saheb's agent he was said to be? (Laughter.) No.

But what was he said to be ; had he any work?—He had no ostensible work.

Had he an office?—No, but people used to go to see him frequently on some business.

What business?—I know he used to prepare drafts.

Was there anything to suggest that he took any interest in appointments?

Mr. Branson objected, urging that there was nothing in this which could bear upon specific charges. It was impossible to see what relevance this could have to the present case.

Mr. Jardine: My friend's objection is premature. I do not seek to give evidence as to any other offence, but to elicit whether or not the accused took any interest in appointments.

The Magistrate: There is no objection to ask questions as to specific cases.

Mr. Branson submitted that the question had no relevance under any section of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Jardine: I wish to ascertain what the accused was doing with an annotated Civil List.

Mr. Branson: I object to to the whole of the evidence.

Mr. Jardine: Yes, but we want to prove this exercise of influence.

The Magistrate ruled the question to be relevant, and examination proceeded after a note of the objection had been made.

Witness replied: I know that accused kept an annotated Civil List bearing marks made by Mr. Crawford, and concluded from this, among other things, that he took an interest in appointments.

How do you know Mr. Crawford made the remarks?—I know his handwriting.

Accused used to draft something you said?—Yes ; on one or two occasions I saw Hanmantrao prepare drafts of appointment, and take them afterwards to Crawford Saheb.

And used Hanmantrao to visit Mr. Crawford?—Yes ; I saw him once.

Was he in the habit of visiting Mr. Crawford?—I do not know ; I saw him once.

How do you know he went?—He used to tell me that he went, and I used to see the drafts he took. He used to say he was going and used to bring back drafts to be copied.

Have you ever seen packets from Mr. Crawford to Hanmantrao?—Yes, I saw notes.

Frequently or not?—I saw them frequently.

What did they contain?—They said send up all at once ; they were written in disguised terms. Laughter.)

What were the expressions?—"Send up all at once." This was the purport of one of the notes I saw.

Can you remember any other expressions?—One said "the Marwari has come ; dispose of the matter soon."

Luximon Moreshwar Deshpande then stated. I was formerly Mamlatdar of Sattara and am now Mamlatdar of Poona. I know the accused. I have seen him at Mr. Crawford's bungalow.

Under what circumstances?—I went to see the Commissioner about Christmas of 1886. I had gone to see the Commissioner at his bungalow. He was not there ; he had gone out. As I was previously acquainted with Hanmantrao he called me in. I went in. It was a small room in a corner of the bungalow, on the left side of the house and at the rear. I was offered a chair and accused asked me why I was there. I told him I wanted to see the Commissioner. Hanmantrao handed me a note addressed to the Commissioner in the handwriting of Mr. Pense, in which I with three others was recommended to the post of Deputy Collector.

What had Mr. Pense to do with it?—He informed me that the private secretary had made some enquiries and this was the reply.

And where did Hanmantrao get it from?—He took it from the table and put it into my hand.

What did Hanmantrao appear to be doing?—He was sitting in a chair reading some papers?

What papers?—I cannot say they were not newspapers ; but had the appearance of files.

Did he show you anything else?—Yes, he put into my hands a correspondence with reference to the abolition of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Of prisons?—No ; of police.

Had you anything to do with that?—No, it did not concern me.

You were an old friend of Hanmantrao's?—Yes ; we were at the Deccan College together.

Did you take a degree?—Yes ; B.A.

How long did you stay in the room with Hanmantrao in Mr. Crawford's bungalow?—About and hour.

What then?—He returned and I was then asked to go out of the bungalow.

Who asked you?—Hanmantrao.

And afterwards you had an interview with Mr. Crawford?—Yes.

Viukrataish Krishna Dravid, a mamlatdar, an old college friend of Hanmantrao, said: I remember coming to Poona to visit Hanmantrao about the close of 1886 or beginning of 1887.

What did you go to him for?—To consult him about my own prospects of promotion.

Did he take you anywhere?—To Kirkee.

To whose house?—To the house where he said the Commissioner stayed.

Was the Commissioner at home?—No.

What did you do; did you come away?—No, he took me into a room inside the house. It was an office room.

And there he showed you what?—A list of eligible candidates for mamlats.

And did he show you a list in which your name appeared?—Yes.

Was there a remark against your name?—Yes ; the remark "superseded."

Having shown you that did you leave?—Yes ; we returned home from the bungalow.

Mr. Jardine: That will do ; I won't ask you any further questions as to any subsequent proceedings.

Shabaji Ragonath Kirolkar, a Shenwi by caste, employed as a clerk to the Commissioner, Central Division, was next examined by Mr. Jardine. He said: I remember a day in June last when Mr. Crawford disposed of a number of Wattan cases at his bungalow.

What were you doing in these matters?—I copied the Commissioner's drafts disposing of the cases. I went for the purpose to Mr. Crawford's bungalow on three consecutive days, a Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. I know Hanmantrao.

Was he present at Mr. Crawford's bungalow on any of these days?—I think he was there on the last day.

How long was he there?—I cannot say. He came for a minute or two at the table where we were copying the drafts. I saw him only once.

What was he doing there?—He simply stood there, and then went back in the same direction that he came from, namely to a corner in the verandah.

Where was Mr. Crawford?—In the corner.

He was working, I suppose?—Yes. On that day we disposed of about fifteen Wattan cases. They were about forty in all. I was in the Commissioner's bungalow from 12 to 7 in the evening. While I was there I did not see Hanmantrao go away.

Was there any one else in the bungalow besides Hanmantrao? No, no other outsider was there.

Chitambarrao Keshaw Gadgil, Brahmin, a chitnis employed in the Collector's office at Ahmednagar, was next examined by Mr. Jardine:—I was formerly a karkoon in the office of the Commissioner, Central Division.

Were you an intimate friend of Hanmantrao?—Yes, I was.

Did you give Hanmantrao information about matters which were going on in the office?—Yes, I did.

Had you been visiting Hanmantrao at his house?—Yes, often.

Have you ever seen files of Government papers in Hanmantrao's house?—Yes, about twice. I saw a correspondence relating to the Dewasthan of Ganpati at Tasgaum.

What was Hanmantrao's occupation?—He was a friend of the Commissioner and he was going between "parties" and the Commissioner. He had no other business except that.

Have you yourself seen him at Mr. Crawford's bungalow?—Yes, I have seen him there once or twice. During the nine months I was here I had been three or four times to the Commissioner's bungalow.

Do you know if any letters passed between the Commissioner and Hanmantrao?—Once or twice I had seen notes with figures on them come to Hanmantrao from the Commissioner's bungalow.

What sort of people came to Hanmantrao's house?—I have seen mukhtyar vakils at his house.

Vishnu Ananth Patvardhan, Brahmin, was the next witness. He said:—I am head clerk to the Commissioner, Central Division. I know Narsingrao Sheshgir, Hanmantrao's nephew, and Pitambbar Krishna Joshi, They were both clerks in the office, and they both lived with Hanmantrao in his house.

Did they ask you for information on behalf of Hanmantrao in regard to official matters? Yes, two or three times, and I gave the information.

Bulwant Narayen Dabir, being recalled, said:—The document placed in my hands is the declaration given to the postal authorities when I sent my packet containing Rs. 1,000. It is in my handwriting and is dated 22nd June, 1887. The packet was despatched from Chopda to Narayen Shamrao Satbhai.

Mr. Jardine: You did not remember whether you registered it yourself. This is proof?—Yes.

Mr. Jardine here intimated that he would not now lead any further evidence, but he hoped to be able to finish on Monday.

The Court therefore adjourned until Monday.

A SUGGESTION FOR SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The dulness of a Bombay Sunday is, I imagine, only exceeded by that of the Sunday in London, which not a few independent people, to the dismay of the impracticably pious, have lately tried to break through by making the day devoted to commemorating the Almighty's day of rest from the work of creation a day of recreation instead of one of unchanging dulness and gloom. I have no suggestion to offer as to the way in which a Bombay Sunday should be brightened, but I just enclose a cutting from an Allahabad paper to show that there is a way of relieving its dulness without shocking the susceptibilities of people who esteem the day above others:—

"The Band of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment will perform the following programme in the Alfred Park to-morrow (Sunday) evening, commencing at six o'clock:—

Marche Religeuse .... Chas. Gounod.
Overture, 'Son and Stranger'......... F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
Song, 'The Star of Bethlehem'........ Stephen Adams.
Selections from 'Israel in Egypt' ... G. F. Handel.

1. Chorus, 'He sent a thick darkness.'
2. Chorus, 'I will sing unto the Lord.' (The Horse and his Rider.)
3. Duet, 'The Lord is a man of war.'
4. Chorus, 'He gave them hailstones.'
5. Air, 'Thou shalt bring them in.'
6. Chorus, 'He led them through the deep.'
7. Chorus, 'The Lord shall reign.'

'Cujus Animam' and 'Pro Peccatis' from 'Stabat Mater'.................................G. Rossini.
Selections from 'The Creation'..........Josef Haydn.

1. Introduction.
2. 'In native worth.'
3. 'With verdure clad.'
4. 'The heavens are telling.'

Hymns—Ancient and Modern."

There are a few thousand people in Bombay who might listen to worse things, even within sacred walls, than such a programme as this. We have a band in Bombay quite equal to the programme, and I think there would be no difficulty in providing it with an audience.

Suppose, to begin with, the band of the Gloucestershire Regiment were to give us a Sacred Concert on the first Sunday in the month during the coming fair weather?

Aug. 19. CYPRIAN.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	51	46	48	21	49	15	48	69
Aug. 18, Saturday...	.....		0	21	0	23	0	8
" 19, Sunday	0	9	0	13	1	15	.....	
Total..	51	55	48	55	50	53	48	77
Total corresponding date of last year ...	70	59	71	53	67	90	65	93

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

ON Friday afternoon a meeting of the University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir University Hall. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided; and there was a pretty large attendance of Fellows of the University.

ELECTION OF BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The first business was to elect three members of the board of accounts for the current year.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood had great pleasure in moving that Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., be elected a member of the board of accounts for the current year. It was not necessary for him to say much about the merits of a member of the Senate so well known as Mr. Mandlik. He had served the University for a number of years, and was, besides, a distinguished Sanskrit scholar. He (Mr. Birdwood) believed that, from his sturdy independence of character, from his business habits, and from his long experience of the affairs of the Bombay University, the Rao Saheb might well be expected to do good service as a member of the board. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas seconded the proposition.

Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey proposed the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott as a member of the board, remarking that he did not think it was necessary to say anything in recommendation of the nomination.

Dr. Hojel seconded the proposition.

Mr. Charles Chambers proposed that Sir Henry Morland and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy be elected members of the board of accounts. Mr. Chambers regretted that Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, who had been a member of the board for a number of years, had withdrawn his name on account of ill-health. Sir Henry Morland and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy had served for half of the current year; and in consideration of their services rendered in the most satisfactory manner for a number of years past, they might be elected for the current year.

Professor Forrest said he had much pleasure in seconding the proposition. A few months ago he was asked to second a similar motion, and he found then that Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy had been on the board for twenty-one years. After such a long experience, Sir Munguldas was the most fitting person to be proposed; but the Professor regretted to say that that gentleman had asked that his name be withdrawn owing to continued ill-health, which prevented him from attending to his duties. Sir Henry Morland, whose nomination was proposed, was a man of good business capacity. Mr. Forrest had not the pleasure of knowing the other nominee, but he presumed that, having served on the board for such a length of time, he must be a useful member. When the proposal for the election of these gentlemen was to have been brought forward a few months ago, no meeting of the Senate was held, as there was not the required number present to transact the business. Sir Henry Morland and Mr. Nanabhoy had accordingly continued to do their work for half of the current year, and it would be somewhat ungracious not to elect them.

Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick proposed Mr. M. H. Starling as a member of the board, remarking that he would be a valuable accession to any University committee on which he might be placed. His assistance would be especially valuable on the board of accounts, for they all knew it dealt with matters in which Mr. Starling had special experience and skill.

Dr. Hojel seconded the proposition.

The result of the ballot was declared to be, that the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and Mr. Starling were elected members of the board of accounts for the current year.

The Vice-Chancellor said it would be becoming on their part to express their regret at the loss of the services of Sir Munguldas, who had served the University so long and so well. He thought that some expression of their indebtedness to him and his colleagues, who were so long associated with him in that work, should be made at that meeting.

The Hon. K. T. Telang proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Sir Henry Morland, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for their valuable services rendered to the University as members of the board of accounts for a number of years.

The Hon. F. L. Latham seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The next business was the amended project of an act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood suggested a departure from the order of business, as certain matters, which were of a somewhat urgent nature, required early disposal.

Professor Forrest suggested that the items of the agenda paper (3) relating to the nomination of the Government of India Scholar for the present year; (6) the application from a student of the Gujerat College for a grace; and (9) the scheme of the University School Final Examination be given precedence.

The suggestion was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Hon. Mr. Telang proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, it be left to that body to nominate the Government of India scholar of the present year on a comparison of the results of the ordinary examinations, pending any decision the Senate may come to as to what shall be in future years the method of election. Mr. Telang said that, under the rule made by the Government of India which endowed the scholarship, a scholar elected by the University was expected to be in England early in October; and after the election of a scholar was made by the University, it was to be reported to Government to undergo some official disposition. They did not know what the process might involve, but in order to enable the scholar to go to England in October next it was desirable that a resolution should be come to as soon as possible. The Syndicate had been in correspondence with the Government of India in relation to the scholarship in order that rules might be framed by the Syndicate in reference to the arrangements which would have to be made relating to the Indian students going to England. The correspondence had not yet ended in any definite conclusion, and therefore the Syndicate had not been in a position to place before the Senate a set of rules which should govern the election of the candidates from year to year. On the last occasion, when the University had to deal with a similar matter, the Syndicate asked permission of the Government of India to make their own special rules as to how the scholarships were to be awarded, and the Government then acceded to their request. Since that time considerable correspondence between the Government and the Syndicate, and also between their late Vice-Chancellor, Sir Raymond West, and Mr. Ilbert, who was then a member of the Government of India, had taken place, but without any definite result. As the Syndicate found themselves unable to frame a set of rules which would be generally applicable, they thought it desirable to ask the Senate to again authorise them to make the nomination to the scholarship. If the amendment, of which Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas had given notice, was proposed, "that a special examination be held of the candidates for the Government of India Scholarship to determine which of them should be elected for it," there would be some difficulty, under the orders of the Government of India, in carrying out the object of the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood seconded the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor said that, if the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas felt disposed to press his amendment, the only result would be that the Bombay University would be deprived of the privilege of nominating a scholar for this year.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas said he wished he had been in possession of the information just given them. Had he been aware of all these facts he would not have submitted the amendment. He had not the least desire that any Bombay man should be deprived of the scholarship given by the Government of India. He would under the circumstances withdraw his amendment. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-Chancellor said he was gratified with the withdrawal, as it would facilitate the progress of business.

Mr. Telang's proposition was agreed to unanimously.

AN APPLICATION FOR GRACE.

The next business was to consider an application from Manekray Kallianray, a student of the Gujerat College, for grace excusing him sixteen days' attendance during the last term, he having been declared to have passed the matriculation examination on the 2nd February 1888.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood moved that a special order be made, under section 12 of the Act of Incorporation, in favour of Mr. Manekrai Kalianrai, an under-graduate of the Gujerat College, who had been declared on the 2nd February last to have passed the Matriculation Examination. He had kept forty-four days of his first term, but required sixteen days more to be allowed, in order to make the full term, which he had not been able to keep, because the results of the examination had not been declared at the time when the general results were declared. He was one of thirty candidates who were similarly situated. They had obtained only 37 marks instead of 37½ marks in the general knowledge papers. That part of the Matriculation Examination included one paper in history and geography and one in Science. The examiners in the two papers were different, and 75 marks were allotted to each paper. To pass in both, one-quarter of the combined marks was necessary. The two sets of examiners in these papers, sent in the results of the examination separately, that is, without any previous consultation, there having been no rule requiring them to consult together. If they could have consulted together, they might have considered whether it was possible to reassess the marks obtained by these thirty candidates. That had not been done. Thinking the case of these young men peculiar, the board of examiners sought the instructions of the Syndicate, which requested that the papers of these thirty candidates might be re-examined. The Syndicate made the order on the subject at their first meeting after the Christmas holidays, that is on 13th January, 1888, the report of the examiners having been received on the last day before the Christmas holidays. The Syndicate's resolution could not at once be communicated to the examiners, as the papers of these thirty candidates had to be returned to the examiners with the resolution. These papers had to be searched for from a mass of 20,000 bundles of papers received from the five centres where the 3,000 candidates in the last Matriculation were examined. It was a busy time for the University office, the Convocation having been held on 17th January. Nevertheless, the papers of these thirty candidates were traced by the end of the month. They were sent to the examiners on 31st January. In the case of this particular candidate, the examiners found themselves able, on re-examining his papers, to give him 37½ marks. They reported to this effect on 1st February, and on 2nd February the Syndicate published his name as one of the passed candidates.

Mr. D. N. Wadia seconded the proposition.

The Vice-Chanceller asked Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas if, after the lengthy and lucid explanation given by Mr. Justice Birdwood, he wished to press his amendment, which ran as follows:—"That the grace recommended by the Syndicate for a student of the Gujerat College be withheld until satisfactory reasons are shown how it came to pass that the result of that student's matriculation examination was not declared until the 2nd February 1888, the result of other students' examination having been declared on or about the 23rd December 1887."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, rising to a point of order, said that what was put down as an amendment was really a substantive motion. The amendment added to the resolution a condition which would very much interfere with the business of the Senate. It was like a member proposing on a substantive motion that a certain individual be elected a syndic, and he (Mr. Justice Jardine) moving an amendment that that person be elected a syndic provided he went up the top of the tower and with a candle lighted the clock. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Justice Nanabhai's amendment was a substantive motion, which should be considered on its own merits.

The Vice-Chancellor thought that the amendment did not come under the description of amendments contained in the rules. The amendment was of an abstract nature, and was not one that could be acted upon.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas said he did not care whether his amendment was called by one name or another. He was glad the attention of the Syndicate had been drawn to the fault of the examiners, or rather their disregard of a rule of the Syndicate, which caused the delay.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said that it was quite the other way. The examiners were not in fault.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas said there was a rule that the examiners should in certain cases put their heads together and determine the result, a thing which was not done in the present instance.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Are we discussing the original resolution or Mr. Nanabhai's amendment.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai: I am going to withdraw my amendment if that will please you. (A laugh and hear, hear.) Now that the explanation is given to the Senate by the Syndicate, I am perfectly satisfied with it, and I withdraw my amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Peterson, the Registrar, having given some further explanation in the matter, the original proposition was agreed to unanimously.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next matter was the scheme of, and the form of application for permission to appear at, the University school final examination. The scheme stated that the examination will be held once a year at Bombay, and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate, commencing on the first Monday in December.

Mr. Charles Chambers proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the scheme and form of application be adopted. The course of studies prescribed in the scheme had been carefully elaborated and considered by the Syndicate.

Mr. D. N. Wadia seconded the proposition, pointing out that if the amendment, of which Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas had given notice, namely "that the University school final examination be held on the first Monday in April instead of in December" were carried, it would have the effect of putting conductors of schools to the trouble and the expense of having two different sets of classes and teachers for the school final and matriculation examinations. The subjects in both these examinations were for the most part common to one another, and the school final examination taking place only about a month after the matriculation, the schoolmasters could instruct these candidates in the same class without being put to any further expense or trouble.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas observed that a schoolmaster's point of view was placed before the Senate. But if the scholars' view was ascertained, they would like to have the examination held in April, so that those who were prepared for both examinations might first go in for the matriculation, and in case they failed in that examination, might avail themselves of the opportunity of going in for the school final examination within six months of their failure. If the original proposition to hold the school final examination in December were carried, the students who failed in that examination would have to wait for a year. Mr. Nanabhai therefore proposed an amendment that the school final examination be held on the first Monday in April.

Dr. Deshmkooh seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi said that, if the examination was held in April, not only would the schoolmasters be put to extra trouble and expense, but the University would also have to incur additional expense for putting up *mandaps* where the students have to be examined.

Mr. Justice Jardine said that the matter had been hanging fire for a considerable length of time. The subject had been considered by the Syndicate both from a scholar's as well as the schoolmaster's and University points of view. The Syndicate had the advantage of knowing the views upon the subject of learned heads of colleges like their Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. W. E. Hart said that, owing to the bad acoustic properties of the hall, he had not been able to hear the reasons given by one side or the other. He failed to see why the "1st of April" was preferred—(laughter)—to the 1st December;—whether it was a day more suitable to the examiners or the examinees. (Renewed laughter.) He presumed, the day in December must have been recommended by the Syndicate after due consideration of everybody's convenience. He would therefore vote for the examination being held in December.

The Hon. Mr. Telang said that, apart from the objection Mr. Hart had taken to the "1st of April"—(laughter)—there was another very serious objection, looking at the question from a student's point of view. It would be rather harder the students to work for and appear at the examination in the hot season than in the cold month of December.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas's amendment was then put to the vote and lost; the original proposition being carried by a very large majority.

THE UNIVERSITY DRAFT BILL.

The next and most important subject was the amended project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bridwood said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—It will be in the recollection of the Senate that the important project of law, which forms the subject of the present motion, was first brought before the Senate, at a meeting held on the 17th December last. It had previously been under the consideration of the Syndicate, at the instance of the late Vice-Chancellor, Sir R. West, who, as is well known, had prepared the draft Act in deference to the wishes of many members of the Senate, expressed informally at friendly meetings at his residence, held during the last monsoon. The object of the draft Act was to give effect to the aspirations of many friends of education in this Presidency, who desired that the University should reach a new stage of its development, and assume to itself new functions and extend its sphere of usefulness. It appeared to the Syndicate a matter of some importance that the progress of this measure should not be unduly delayed. The Senate, however, was unwilling to adopt it until it had been submitted to the consideration of a committee, specially appointed by itself, for the purpose of considering its principle and its details. Accordingly, at the adjourned meeting of the 19th December, the Bill was referred to a select committee, which at once sat to work with much assiduity, some of its members having met several times to consider it during the Christmas holidays, while most of us were enjoying ourselves at Matheran and elsewhere. The committee soon brought their labours to a close, and were able at the meeting of the 1st February to present their report to the Senate. They introduced several modifications in the Bill as originally framed. Though I had the honour of being a member of the committee, it was my misfortune not to be able to concur in most of their proposals, and I recorded my reasons for dissenting from the conclusions they had arrived at in a minute, which was presented with the report of the Committee to the Senate on the 1st December. At that meeting no formal resolution was passed in regard to the Bill and the committee's report on it. The meeting was a very short one, and I was not myself present at it; but I am told, and I have no doubt that you, Sir, will be able to tell the Senate whether the information I received is correct, that on your presenting the report of the select committee, the late Vice-Chancellor expressed the opinion that, in accordance with bye-law 21, at page 48 of our bye-laws, the proposals of the select committee could not be entertained by the Senate, until they had, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate. It is not for me, Sir, and it is not, I think, for this meeting to say whether that opinion was correct or not; for it seems to have been practically adopted by the meeting of the 1st February, which promptly dissolved itself on the motion of Sir Henry Morland, so that many members of the Senate, including myself, who wished to attend it, were too late. I have referred with some particularity to the proceedings of that short meeting, because I think that if my friend, Mr. Latham, had rightly apprehended the proceedings of that meeting he would not have given notice of the amendment, which stands on his name, to the effect that we should this evening proceed to the consideration of the Bill as drafted by the committee instead of the Bill in the form in which it is now presented to you, as finally amended by the Syndicate, on a consideration of the report of the select committee.

The Hon. Mr. Latham said that he was present at the meeting of the Senate when the then Vice-Chancellor said that, under the rule, nothing could be done at that meeting. The Senate did not refer the Bill to the Syndicate.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said that he was informed that the then Vice-Chancellor had expressed himself to the effect that the proposals could not be entertained by the Senate unless they were first considered by the Syndicate. He asked Dr. Mackichan (the Vice-Chancellor), who was present at the meeting, if what he stated was not correct.

The Vice-Chancellor said that his recollection was that he laid the report on the table of the Senate, and that before the motion for the dissolution of the meeting was brought forward by Sir Henry Morland, the then Vice-Chancellor expressed his opinion that no further action could be taken by the Senate on that report, and that the only course open to them was to go before the Syndicate.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: The Vice-Chancellor's opinion appears, therefore, to have been acquiesced in by the Senate. When the meeting of the 1st February was dissolved, as I have said, on his expressing the opinion to which I have referred, a duty was distinctly imposed on the Syndicate of considering the details of the Bill as amended by the committee, which, I may say, has in its report expressed its approval generally of the principles of the Bill. That duty the Syndicate proceeded to perform. It considered the Bill again carefully in detail, and in doing so it had the advantage, not possessed by it when it first considered Sir R. West's draft Bill in 1887, of the advice and assistance of our present Vice-Chancellor. The Bill, as finally amended by the Syndicate, is the one now before the Senate. It differs in some not unimportant respects from the Bill as originally presented. But it does not differ much from that Bill. On the whole, I think, it is now a decidedly improved Bill. I do not say that it is a perfect Bill. The Syndicate do not claim to be infallible. But they have tried to do justice to the matter before them, and I feel sure that if this Bill is adopted, it will subserve the object set forth in the preamble of further advancing the cause of sound learning in this Presidency. The numerous amendments to the Bill, which appear on our notice paper, even if they show that the Bill as it stands is not quite approved of by all members of the Senate, still testify abundantly to the interest taken in the measure by the Senate, so that my task this evening is materially lightened. It will not now be necessary for me to explain all the details of the Bill as it stands to the meeting. Still, having regard to one at least of the amendments on the paper, it will be necessary for me to go again over some of the grounds which I went over when first bringing this project of law to your notice in December last. The amendment to which I refer is the first one standing in the name of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who asks us to reject this Bill unless we first approve of its principle. Without stopping for the moment to enquire whether this is such an amendment as can be properly brought forward under the by-laws of the University, I would remark that it is distinctly defective in not containing any expression of Mr. Nanabhai's own views as to the principle of the Bill. He does not say whether he approves of it or disapproves of it. The reason may be that he has not yet made up his mind on the subject, and seeks further information. And it is possible that this too may be the attitude of may other members of the Senate. To satisfy the expectation of such members, I will briefly refer to the two-fold principles which underlies this Bill. The first principle then is that of self-Government. The Bill proposes, at all events, to grant a measure of self-Government. I do not suppose that any one here objects to that principle. In other parts of India there may be a feeling that the Bill as framed goes too far. Here the feeling would rather be that it does not go far enough. The proposal to allow the electoral body provided by the Bill to elect, roughly speaking, one-half of the number of Fellows constituting the Senate, is not regarded in this Presidency with alarm. The proposal does not go beyond that, because it was felt that too radical a change in the existing system might ensure the total rejection of the Bill at the hands of Government. Moderation, therefore, has been the watch-word of the framer of this Bill, in all its details; and I think that the Senate may safely follow where he that leads is one so well conversant as our late Vice-Chancellor, not only with the requirements of the University, but with the views of those whose duty it will be to deal with the Bill after it has passed out of our hands. Then, the other principle to which I have referred is akin to that of self-government, to which, indeed, it is complementary and supplementary. It is the principle of expansion or self-growth. If one part of the Bill gives us a share in the nomination of our own governing body, the remainder of the Bill makes it possible for us to have something to govern. At present we are not a University in the true sense of the term. We are called a body corporate and politic in our Act of Incorporation, but it is a body without limbs in living union with it. We are merely an examining board, exercising an influence only indirectly over the course of studies in the recognized colleges. If we declare that a school boy has passed the Matriculation examination, we do not thereby make him a member of the University in any real sense. He becomes simply a member of a college, if he joins one. He cannot be more than that, for the colleges themselves are merely recognized not truly in corporated in the body politics; and after we recognize them, we have not even the power of withdrawing our recognition if they cease to maintain a proper staff of professors. So we do not even control them in any complete and proper sense. What we wish is to weld the colleges into one compact organism, powerful for good, and capable of growth, and to bring all under-graduates and graduates into conscious subjection to the will and influence of the University so constituted a fresh on a new principle. That does not imply loss of independence on the part of the colleges in any prejudicial sense. Whoever heard of the colleges at Cambridge complaining of their subjection to the controlling power of the University? As well might a man's right arm complain of its dependence on his brain and will. If our colleges here were really independent, such a complaint as we have heard here with reference, to the Bill would be intelligible. But the colleges are not really independent. They are subject either to the Director of Public Instruction or to some distant committee in another land; and they ought not therefore to regard with suspicion the gentle sway of the University if the Bill become law. I regret that I am obliged to cut short my remarks in bringing forward this motion; but I am compelled to do so by the lateness of the hour. The points I had wished to refer to relate to the method, by which it is sought to give due effect to the under-lying principles of the Bill. I wished also to notice some of the amendments on the paper. I will defer doing so, till the amendments are brought forward. For the present, I will content myself with now proposing that the Bill be adopted and submitted for the favourable consideration of the Senate.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed, at this stage of the proceedings, an adjournment until Saturday afternoon at 5-15 p.m.

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee moved an amendment to adjourn until Monday, as Saturday was the New Year's Day of a section of the Parsee community.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., in supporting the amendment, remarked that Saturday was a big holiday of a large section of the Parsee community, and that the meeting had better adjourned until Monday. If it was called for Saturday, it would cause as much inconvenience and annoyance to the Parsees as the convening of it on the 25th December would cause to Europeans.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: My proposition has been seconded by a Parsee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bhownuggree: Because he does not belong to that section whose New Year's Day it is. (Renewed laughter.)

The Vice-Chancellor thought that, if the meeting were adjourned till Monday, it would cause great inconvenience to members who had come down to Bombay from distant parts of the presidency.

On a division, Mr. Kabrajee's amendment was lost; and the meeting adjourned till Saturday afternoon.

THE Senate reassembled at 5-15 p.m. on Saturday, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding as Vice-Chancellor. The discussion on the draft University Bill was resumed.

The Vice-Chancellor said it would be well if they look up those amendments which were of a general character. He called upon the Hon. Mr. Latham to move the amendment which stood in his name, and which was as follows:—"That the Senate do proceed to consider the project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay, as amended by the Select Committee appointed by the Senate on the 19th of December, 1887."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine had reason to doubt whether, on a strict construction of the bye-law, the proposition came within the word "amendment." He asked the Vice-Chancellor to give his ruling upon the point.

The Vice-Chancellor, referring to rule 50, said he did not think the amendment was out of order under the bye-laws. He, however, appealed to Mr. Lathem whether, in the interest of the discussion, and the progress of the debate, he would not be prepared to withdraw the amendment which stood in his name, seeing that its object was, so far as the clauses of the Bill were concerned, fully met by the other amendments which were to be considered.

The Hon. Mr. Latham said that, seeing that several members of the Senate had attended the meeting, even from distant parts of the presidency, in order to take part in the discussion of the Bill, he had no wish to throw any obstacle in the way of the debate. In the course of some further remarks the learned gentleman referred to the constitutional relations between the Senate and the Syndicate, the latter of which was an executive committee, with full executive powers under the bye-laws, which provided that no proposal could be entertained by the Senate which was not, in the first instance, considered by the Syndicate. His amendment related strictly to the rules as they were now in force, and the question which he wished to raise was whether, after the Syndicate had submitted a proposal to the Senate, they could take it back again, and whether the Senate, after the proposal was submitted to them, were not complete masters of the same. After commenting on the manner in which the Syndicate had dealt with the Bill, Mr. Latham said that the course pursued by that body was one which they ought not to have followed.

After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Justice Birdwood upheld the action of the Syndicate, Mr. Latham was allowed to withdraw his amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the next amendment of a general character stood in the name of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, which was that the amended project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay be rejected, unless the new principle involved in it be first approved by the Senate. Under their bye-laws, the Vice-Chancellor said, this amendment could not be considered. In the event of that motion being carried, the Senate would be in the position of not knowing how to proceed. He asked if Mr. Nanabhai would prefer to withdraw his amendment, seeing that it was impracticable in its character, besides being informal.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas said that, after what had fallen from the Vice-Chancellor, he would withdraw his amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the general amendments having been disposed of, the Senate might now proceed to discuss the sections of the Bill.

Dr. K. R. Kirtikar moved an amendment in section 3 of the draft Act, which, among other things, stated that "the office of Vice-Chancellor or of Fellow of the University shall be vacated by the death or resignation of the office-holder or by his non-attendance at any meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, or of a Faculty, on the part of a Vice-Chancellor for a period of one year, and on the part of a Fellow for a period of three years, except in the case of an *ex-officio* Fellow, while filling the office in virtue whereof he is a Fellow of the University." Dr. Kirtikar proposed that the words "And except also in the case of those who are unavoidably absent from Bombay" be added to the concluding portion of the sentence. If the section was carried as it stood, it would cause some of the most distinguished members of the Senate, who were employed under Government in some of the most distant parts of the Presidency, to vacate their seats on account of non-attendance for three years at the meetings of the Senate. The meetings of the Senate were held once or twice a year to transact general business, and it was quite possible that members of that body might not be able to attend such meetings all the way from Kurrachee, or some other part of the Presidency. If the section was passed as it stood, the result would be that, in the course of the first three years, about thirty of the best men belonging to the University would have to retire to the great disadvantage of the University.

The Rev. Father Dreckman seconded the amendment.

Dr. Peterson said that it struck him that, if the amendment and the other provision of the Bill, which limited the number of Fellows to 200, were carried, the two together would be attended by an unexpected and awkward result. If the Bombay graduates went on extending their conquests in the Mofussil, it was quite clear that, in process of time, all the 200 Fellows would be unavoidably absent from Bombay. He left it to the Senate to consider how the business of the University would, under those circumstances, be conducted.

The amendment was lost by a large majority.

Dr. R. N. Khory moved the next amendment, in section 5, to the effect that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the amendment did not comply with the provisions of the bye-laws, and that it could not therefore be entertained.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas proposed an amendment in section 6, which stated:—"The Chief Justice of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or acting Director of Public Instruction, the Principals and acting Principals of Colleges recognised by the University, &c., shall, while filling such offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University." Mr. Nanabhai moved that the words "and Judges" be inserted after the words "Chief Justice."

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick said he did not think that Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas had given any sufficient reason in favour of his amendment. It might at that rate be suggested that, after the words "the Bishop of Bombay," the words "the Archdeacon and other clergies of the diocese" should be added. (Laughter.) He did not see any excellence in the judges to raise them above the clergies of the diocese. He submitted that a line must be drawn somewhere. (Hear, hear.) He would ask the Senate to endorse what had been recommended by the accumulated and combined intelligence of the Select Committee and of the Syndicate.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood trusted that his friend, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, would consider the propriety of withdrawing his proposal. The Syndicate, at one of their recent meetings, had considered the proposal, and they thought, like Mr. Kirkpatrick, that a line must be drawn somewhere. The Syndicate would have proposed that all the names mentioned in the section should be struck out, but that would probably have been considered too radical a change by Government and might have imperilled the Bill. Although they did not approve of the present arrangement, they preferred to leave it undisturbed.

The Rev. Mr. Squires complained of the difficulty of hearing what was said by the members. He requested the Vice-Chancellor to ask members to speak loud enough to be heard by all. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Vice-Chancellor requested that members would be good enough to speak aloud, so as to be heard by those present in the hall.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai's amendment was then put to the vote, and lost.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas proposed another amendment that in the same section, after the words "the members of the Council of Bombay," the words "ordinary and additional" be added.

Professor Forrest said he thought that the hon'ble gentleman must have forgotten the fact that there had been additional members of Council who did not know one word of English. (Laughter.) There was no guarantee that the additional members of Council would be men who knew English, and they might be men who simply adorned the Council. (Renewed laughter.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Latham agreed with the last speaker, saying that, in reference to the ordinary members of Council, of whom he was one, he would perform the operation of "happy despatch"—(laughter)—as Mr. Justice Birdwood had performed the operation in reference to the Judges. (Renewed laughter.)

On a division, the amendment was lost.

Mr. justice Nanabhai Haridas then moved a further amendment in the same section, which stated that "the number of Fellows of the said University shall be two hundred, in addition to such Fellows as may be elected for life under the provisions in that behalf hereinafter enacted." Mr. Nanabhai moved that for the words "two hundred" the words "three hundred" be substituted. He said the Senate at present consisted of 300 members or more, and their object, as explained by the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood the day before, was self-government; and also, as some of the clauses of the Bill showed, to give the graduates a recognised position in the University. Now that the Bill restricted the number to 200, what would be the result? They had at present about 60 graduates of the local University on the Senate. The vacancies that were likely to occur every year might approximately be anticipated from the number of vacancies which had occurred from the commencement of the University, a period of about thirty years, down to the present time. He found from a statement, which had been prepared for him, that down to the year 1887-88 there were 296, or, in round numbers, 300 names of Fellows who had either died or retired from the time the University was established. That gave them an average of ten vacancies every year. Mr. Nanabhai attempted to show by figures that, in course of time, the existing Bombay graduates would "die out," and disappear from the Senate, and that their places would not be filled by new graduates.

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the amendment. He said that if the number was allowed to stand at 200, the elective franchise would, under the circumstances, not be a reality, but a mere name.

Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi supported the amendment.

Mr. Justice Birdwood observed that the idea of the Syndicate in the matter was that the Senate should not be too unwieldy. They did not want an unwieldy assembly, but a manageable body, sufficiently representative of all possible interests and sufficiently strong for the work it had to do. A compromise, however, might be arrived at as suggested by the Select Committee, that the number 200 be exclusive of the *ex-officio* members, that is to say, there might be 200 *plus* the *ex-officio* members.

Mr. V. A. Modak submitted that the present number, in his opinion, was neither unwieldly nor unmanageable. He did not remember any occasion on which the numbers in the Senate caused any inconvenience in the transaction of business; but, on the contrary, there were many occasions when the attendance, even when the most important matters were brought forward, was small.

The Hon. Mr. Latham stated what the views of the Select Committee had been in the matter. There was no principle involved in the numbers 200 or 300, but it was only a matter of convenience as regarded the Senate meetings, as also of dignity. By enlarging the number, they made the honour of being a Fellow of the University easier to attained, which certainly diminished the value of that honour.

Professor Oxenham remarked that, if Mr. Nanabhai's proposal was carried, the amendment which stood in his (Mr. Oxenham's) name would fall to the ground. If, on the other hand, the amendment was rejected, he would not attempt to enter into rivalry with Mr. Justice Nanabhai, whose speech abounded with elementary mathematics and humour. (Laughter.) He was of opinion that they might safely accept the number 200 *plus* the *ex-officio* members, as a compromise between the maximum and minimum numbers. There was no principle involved in the number, but it was only a question of expediency

On a division, Mr Justice Nanabhai's amendment was lost, 27 members voting for and 29 against it.

Professor Oxenham then proposed an amendment in connection with the same section 6, that after the words "in addition to" the words "the *ex-officio* Fellows hereinbefore mentioned and" be inserted; and that after the words "other than the" the words "*ex-officio* Fellows and" be inserted.

The Hon. K. T. Telang seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, after consulting with the members of the Syndicate present, said that the Syndicate were prepared to accept the compromise.

Professor Oxenham's amendment was then carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas proposed an amendment in section 7, which relates to the publication of the list of Fellows corrected up to 31st December of each year. He moved that, at the end of section 7, the words "provided that in the event of any improper omission being subsequently discovered the Governor in Council shall have the power of correcting such list and republishing it in the same way" be inserted. He said that the fallibility of men was nowhere denied, and the fallibility of Syndics was fully admitted. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He did not think that even the Registrar claimed infallibility—(renewed laughter)—any more than any member of the Senate. In the perparation of the list, therefore, it was quite possible that some of the names that were entitled to be on the list might through carelessness or inadvertence be omitted. If a name was improperly omitted, it would be an act of injustice to the man to tell him that the list was published, and that it was final; and that, therefore, his name could not be restored to the list; it was like adding injury to injustice. Nobody would say that a man should be deprived of his right as a Fellow during good behaviour. The error should be one capable of being rectified.

Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia seconded the amendment, which was accepted, many of the members being of opinion that it could possibly do no harm.

The amendment next brought forward stood in the name of Mr. M. N. Wadia, and it had for its object an important change in the constitution of the electoral body. According to the Syndicate's Draft Act the electoral body was to be a mixed one, composed of fellows and graduates, who were to elect together as one body. The object of Mr. Wadia's amendment was to separate the fellows from the graduates, and let each of these bodies elect separately a specified number of fellows. This would have given the University a constitution somewhat similar to that of our Municipal Corporation, for which elections are separately made by the ratepayers and by the justices. Mr. Wadia, in explaining his reasons for the change, pointed out that in the Draft Act, as it had come up to the Senate from the Syndicate, it was provided that one-half the total number of vacancies occurring in the fellows' body should be filled up by the Governor in Council, and one-half by an electoral body to consist of the fellows and of all graduates of the University of not less than five years' standing. Now, under sections VI and XVII, the number of fellows was to be limited to 225. And if the Senate referred to the last University Calendar, they would find that, making due allowance for casualties which may have occurred, the total number of graduates was already close upon five times 225. And as the University was turning out graduates at the rate of about a hundred a year, and would doubtless each year turn out an increasing number (education being still very progressive in the country) the proportion between the fellows and the graduates would in time be as one to ten, or might even be as one to twenty. The effect of this on the elections would be that where there would be one vote from the University there would be five or ten, or possibly even twenty, votes from the graduates, and in fact the fellows would be so greatly out-numbered by the graduates that they would practically have no voice at all in the important matter of adding to their own number. This the speaker considered to be a seriously defective arrangement. He thought it was necessary that in the electoral body all interests which had a right to be represented should be fairly represented. He thought that the Fellows had a right to be represented, and that it was expedient, in the interest of the good government of the University, or, in other words, in the interest of higher education in the Presidency, that they should be given at least as powerful a voice in the selection of their colleagues as it was proposed to give to the graduates. And he pointed out that the proposal he had brought forward aimed at securing that end. Under it the Governor in Council, the fellows of the University, and the graduates of the University would all have an equal voice in the nomination of new fellows; and the danger would be avoided, a danger which, in the speaker's opinion, was very serious, of the fellows, being swamped by the overwhelming majority of graduates whenever a difference of opinion might arise regarding the qualifications of any candidate. And those who had watched recent events and noted recent indications would, Mr. Wadia believed, agree with him that such differences were not quite outside the range of probability. Mr. Wadia proceeded to remark that it might be urged against his proposal that it took away two-thirds of the patronage of Government in the matter of the nomination of fellows, while the draft Bill sent up by the Syndicate only took away one-half, and would, therefore, be more likely to find favour with Government. But he trusted that Government would be able to look at the matter in its proper light. If his project took away a larger share of their patronage, it entrusted one-half of what it took away to the fellows of the University, a body in whose discretion Government would certainly have more confidence than in that of the graduates, with whom, practically, according to the Syndicate's scheme, the filling up of all vacancies not filled by the Governor in Council would entirely remain. Mr. Wadia therefore presumed that Government would deem it safer to try the experiment which they were to be asked to try, in the shape of his proposal than in the shape of the Syndicate's proposal, and that they would more readily concede the two-thirds demanded by him than the one-half demanded by the Syndicate.

Dr. Lyon, in seconding the amendment, said that he did so not only for the reasons given by Mr. Wadia, but also because he thought that, if the fellows were a separate electoral body, it would be possible for the University to allow them a wider range in the selection and nomination of their candidates than they seemed to consider it safe to allow to the graduates.

Mr. W. E. Hart expressed a hope that the Senate would not give effect to the amendment, because it seemed to him that the tendency of it was to create unnecessarily a wider gulf between the fellows and the graduates. Their interests would conflict, whereas it appeared to him that the whole spirit of the Act was to bring about a state of things in the future that every fellow should be a graduate of this University—(hear, hear)—except perhaps the Bishop, the Chief Justice, the Director of Public Instruction, and certain other potentates, who never favoured them with their presence. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Latham, although he was in sympathy with the arguments of Mr. Wadia, opposed the amendment on the ground that it would be a dead weight on on the Bill. If Mr. Wadia's amendment was carried, it would be fatal to any prospect of the Bill becoming law. It would be dangerous to introduce into the Bill anything like a puzzle.

The Rev. Mr. Squires and Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi were in favour of the amendment, while Dr. Peterson, Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, and Mr. V. A. Modak spoke against it.

On a division, the amendment was lost. At a late hour the Senate adjourned until 5 15 p.m. to-day.

FROM THE TYNE TO SIBERIA.

THE *Standard*, in announcing a voyage which is being made by the steamship Labrador from the Tyne to Siberia, says:—

This adventure, like so many others of a similar character, is due to the initiative of Captain Joseph Wiggins, of Sunderland, with whom is associated Mr. Henry Sulivan, of Newcastle, at whose cost this, and the expedition of which it is simply the complement, have been undertaken. In the annals of quiet pluck and dogged perseverance, unstimulated by public applause, national recognition, or the prospect of immediate profit, there are few stories more encouraging to those who still believe that self-reliance and independent action are the redeeming traits of our countrymen than the unwearied efforts of Captain Wiggins to open up a sea route to the great Siberian rivers. In every respect it is fitting that Englishmen should accomplish this task. For to the "mysterie and companie of the marchant adventurers" of London history has accorded the credit of first teaching the world that Russia might be tapped by the White Sea, and that, instead of the tea of China reaching the North by the long caravan road from the Flowery Land, it might be supplied much more cheaply by way of London around the North Cape. More than three and a quarter centuries have elapsed since Master Richard Chancelor, in the Edward Bonaventure, despite the dissuasions of "certaine Scottishmen," whom he met as far afield as Wardhuys, in Norway, reached Archangel, which he learned was in "the country of Muscovie," under the dominion of "one Ivan Vasilovich, who ruled and governed farre and wide in these places." With a courage characteristic of the Elizabethan sailor, Chancelor travelled fifteen hundred miles overland to Moscow, and there saw Ivan the Terrible, whom, to the amazement of the Court, and to the amusement of the despot himself, he saluted after the bluff fashion of a sea-faring man who had never learnt to dread standing in any King's presence. From this notable event we date our intercourse with Russia through the endless attempts to find a passage to India along the Northern shores of that region and of Siberia began at an earlier period, and continued until Baron Nordenskjold and Captain Palander succeeded in reaching Behring Straits on board the Vega. The actual achievement of these explorers, however, was not the "discovery" of the North East Passage, but the successful navigation in one ship, and in two successive seasons, of waters which had long before their day been traversed in shorter stages by other travellers.

Among these Captain Wiggings deserves an honoured place. His voyages were not made for scientific purposes, but for commercial ends. Nor had he any ambition to figure as a geographical discoverer, still less to rival those who, with powerful Sovereigns and private patrons at their back, were more in the world's eye than the modest North Country mariner who began as early as any of them, and has continued in the field long after others have been content to rest on their oars. As early as the year 1874 Captain Wiggins was battling with the ice in the Kara Sea, and in 1875, only a week after Professor Nordenskjold had left the mouth of the Yenessei, his friendly rival succeeded in entering the river in command of the steamer Thames. But that was about all that fortune had in store for him. For after ascending the great flood as far as Kurejka, and lying his vessel up for the Winter, he had the misfortune to lose her in the Spring. Since that date Captain Wiggins has persevered in his project of making the North-East passage to the Siberian Rivers during the two and a half months in August, September, and part of October, when the coast is as a rule free of ice. Until recently, however, he has been compelled to do so intermittently. Several vessels followed in his track, and a number of successful voyages were made. But not a few of the ships attempting the route were utterly unfitted for the task, and as a result got fast in the ice, either going or coming. Indeed, for the best part of the last ten years, either owing to lack of skill on the part of the voyagers, or unusually severe seasons, the route has been almost entirely abandoned. Even M. Sibiriakoff, who had entered into the explorer's plans with great enthusiasm seems to have lost hope; while the Russian Government, who promptly clapped a Custom house at the mouth of the Yenessei, have now begun to devote their attention to the Trans-Oural Railway, as the means whereby the wealth of Siberia is to be conveyed to the outer world. Captain Wiggins, however, remained faithful to his enterprise, and only last autumn he and Mr. Sulivan succeeded in conveying the Phoenix to the Yenessei, and there leaving her to prosecute the Summer trade on the River. It is now their intention to transfer the cargo of the wintering ship to the Labrador, and *vice versa*, so as to be able to return before the winter sets in. This, if they meet with fair fortune, they may accomplish, allowing a month for each voyage. The Russian Government, we are glad to learn, who at one time looked upon the efforts of our countrymen, if not with actual hostility, at least with considerable lukewarmness, have at last, at the instance of Sir Robert Morier, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, granted to Captain Wiggins and Mr. Sulivan a five years' free licence to trade.

It is not quite clear whether this "free licence" implies freedom from Custom House dues; possibly it means nothing more than that the Englishmen may, without let or hindrance, navigate the Siberian Rivers in foreign bottoms, and carry on the lawful business which has brought them thither. In any case, it is not a very lavish concession, but it is something, and, if not withdrawn after the trade is established, will go far to recoup the stout-hearted Northumbrians for their long perseverance amid such discouraging circumstances. For profitable, we cannot doubt, the trade of Siberia will prove, if prices do not rise to any material extent. No country in the world—it is the recorded opinion of no less an authority than M. de Lesseps—is richer than the vast Asiatic region, which is generally associated in the outside world with eternal snow and frost. The North is Arctic, no doubt, but the South is a land of vineyards and rich plains, which will in coming years wave with great crops of wheat and other cereals. Nor is the population likely much longer to lag behind the material resources of the country, for it will be seen that by the latest estimate emigration to Siberia is going on at the rate of forty thousand a year. Gold silver, copper, iron, graphite and coal are among its mineral wealth. Fossil ivory from the tusks of the extinct mammoth, timber from boundless forests, furs from the tundras, and fir woods, wool, tallow, and meat from the grassy prairies, and fish everywhere, are among the materials waiting to be conveyed by the route which Captain Wiggings is still sanguine of opening out. But, with the exception of the furs and the more valuable minerals, Siberia must consume her own wealth, or leave it undeveloped, since it is impossible to convey it at a profit over the long land route to the European markets. The country is intersected by the noblest waterways in the world; but, unfortunately, the Yenessei, Obi, and Lena fall into the Arctic Ocean, and are, therefore, unapproachable for [illegible] fourths of the year. Hence, at Yenessei, a ship [illegible] sixty feet long and eighteen inches in [illegible] at the top, can be bought, Mr. Seebo[illegible] for a sovereign; beef costs tw[illegible] penny a pound, and corn is so abunda[illegible] great steppes between Tomsk and Tjum[illegible] hired for a halfpenny per mile, and a t[illegible] purchasable for twenty-five shillings. [illegible] worth in Liverpool fifteen shillings, is [illegible] Yenessei for as many pounds, and so p[illegible] lead of fine quality that Captain Wigg[illegible] ship with it. The railway is still only [illegible] far future. But even were it runnin[illegible] would not materially interfere with [illegible] since only the more cost[illegible] could stand its charges. Furs, gem[illegible] metals will, no doubt, all go by it. [illegible] freight were reduced to one farth[illegible] ton, it would cost from four to ne[illegible] convey a ton of wheat from the [illegible] to a Baltic port. Corn, timber, [illegible] minerals will, therefore, conti[illegible] lot, which can only be by wa[illegible]

WHAT PROTECTION IS DOING FOR THE AMERICANS.

The *New York World* publishes, amongst its "Campaign Shots' in the contest for the Presidency, a paper in which the writer endeavours to establish the proposition that the protected workman is a pauper, supported at the public expense :—

Every protected workman is a public pauper, supported by a private tax levied upon the public by his employer, the tax usually, if not always, exceeding the total amount of wages paid.

The duty on cotton goods now ranges from 40 to 208 per cent. In 1880 some cotton goods could enter at from 35 to 55 per cent. We import freely up to a duty of 73 per cent, showing that the farmers can pay the custom-house fine, when not too heavy, and still buy certain lines cheaper abroad than from the protected American maker.

In 1888 American importers bought dol. 28,084,117 worth of cotton goods abroad and paid a fine of dol. 10, 815, 115, proving that they could buy at least 39 per cent. cheaper abroad than at home. In other words, the lowest price of these American cottons of the American buyer was over 39 per cent. more than the cottons were worth abroad, and on the higher taxed grades it was as much more as the mill-owner chose to charge, keeping it just under the price of the foreign with 50 to 200 per cent. added.

If the American manufacturer had charged less than 39 per cent. advance over foreign prices, the farmer would have bought from him and not from the foreigner. To keep the prices up in this country the American cotton mills refused to sell to American buyers at less than 39 per cent. advance and exported their surplus.

Of course the American cotton manufacturer charged his countrymen an average of much more than 39 per cent. on the highly taxed goods. It would be perfectly fair to take 60 per cent. as the average increase of his price, and 100 per cent. would not be too much. His average protection on common white goods and prints in 1886 was 114 per cent. It is now much greater.

But we will be fair, and more than fair. The American importer paid 39 per cent. average duty, and undersold the American manufacturer at his own mill door, because the latter put his price above 39 per cent. But we will take 39 per cent. as the manufacturer's increased price to his countryman, and turn to the tenth census :

COTTON.

Number of mills	1,005
Product sold for ...dol.	210,950,383
Value in open market, discount of 39 per cent	157,917,117
Tax paid to 1,005 mills	53,033,260
Yearly wages paid	45,614,419
Tax over total wages	74,18,841
Number of workers	185,472
Average weekly wages, dol. 4·71.	

The American cotton manufacturer added to the price of his goods (at 39 per cent.) the full amount of all wages paid by him and 16 per cent. additional for his own salary. The American people paid these 1,005 mill owners a private tax of dol. 53,083,260, to support 185,472 protected pauper workmen. The support of the latter amounted only to dol. 45,614,419. The present that the American people made to 1,005 cotton lords during that year was :

1 The labor, free of cost, of 185,472 paupers supported by the people.

2 Cash paid to 1,005 mill owners, dol. 37,418, 841.

Not a cotton-mill owner in the United States, paid or pays one cent for labor. That is furnished free by paupers supported by the people, and what is true of the protected cotton industry is true of every protected industry.

The slaveholder had to support his slaves, but the tariff lord has his slaves supported for him, and he receives a handsomer pension in addition.

THE ARMY OF PROTECTED PAUPERS.

In all the United States there are only 900,000 workmen employed in protected industries. This is just 5 per cent. There are 17,400,000 bread winners, 95 per cent. unprotected and free, and 5 per cent. protected public paupers, or nineteen to one.

The nineteen are free and independent workmen. They never enter into competition with foreign paupers, except when the latter are imported, or so long as the latter remain out of the country. What the nineteen produce is made cheaper here than it can be made abroad, and the surplus over home production is exchanged for pauper products at a high profit after 25 or 30 per cent. has been confiscated by the Government.

The one is an American pauper, supported by a tax on the other nineteen. He competes exclusively with foreign paupers, producing only what they produce. What he makes is sold to his countrymen at an advance exceeding his wages over what it could be bought for from the foreign pauper.

From the Tenth Census take this protected industry :

SUGAR.

Number of firms	49
Capital invested ...dol.	27,432,500
Number of workmen	5,857
Yearly wages paid	2,875,032
Value of product abroad	100,312,847
But sold for	155,484,915
Tax paid by people to support 5,857 workmen in this industry	55,172,068

The whole 5,857 workmen were public paupers, for whose support the people paid a tax of dol. 55,172, 068, or dol. 9, 419 yearly for every workman engaged. The 49 sugar lords not only had the labor, free of cost, of these 5,857 paupers, but, after paying the dol 2,875,032 for their support, they still had dol. 52,297,035 left to divide among themselves, or dol. 1,067,285 for each firm. (A large part of this plunder the 49 had to pay back in the form of tax on raw material ; but that is outside of this question.)

What is true of the protected sugar industry and its 5,857 protected workmen is true of every protected industry and every protected workman in the United States. Every protected workman is a public pauper, supported at the public expense, and compelled to work in a pauper house for the private advantage of some tariff lord.

SLAVE LABOR VS. PAUPER LABOR.

The object of slavery was to furnish cheap labor to our producers of American products and enhance their profits in the exchange of the surplus for foreign pauper made products.

The object of protection is to furnish free pauper labor for our manufacturers of foreign pauper products, in order that they may compete successfully with foreign employers of pauper labor.

The slaveholder had to support his slaves. All his extra profits by it were what could be saved by his slaves if they were freemen. He had no special allowances made by the State, and could levy no private tax.

Suppose the owner of fifty-eight slaves, costing dol. 28, 750 yearly for their support, had been authorized by law to put in a bill for that amount and for dol. 522,970 additional every December, receiving from the Federal Treasury every year dol. 551,722 in gold. How long would the people of this country have paid such a tax ?

Yet for the past twenty-five years every refiner employing fifty-eight workmen, costing dol. 28,750 yearly for their support, has put in his bill for this dol. 29,750 and for dol. 522,970 additional, and the law has authorized him to collect it ; and he has collected it.

Yet for the past twenty-five years every cotton mill owner employing 185 hands costing dol. 45,614 yearly for their support has put in his little bill for that amount and for dol. 7,418 additional.

Yet for the past twenty-five years every employer of protected labor has put in his little bill for the full amount his labor has cost him, and a bill for his own salary in addition.

Nobody proposes to deprive the tariff lord of his free pauper labor. Nobody objects to supporting his workmen so that he may have their labor free of expense. Nobody objects to each cotton manufacturer drawing a pension of dol.7,18, or to each sugar refiner drawing a pension of dol. 1,067,285 yearly. The few "cranks" who would deprive the tariff lords of their pensions, or compel them to pay a small part of the expense of maintaining their pauper workmen, are without political influence and too insignificant in numbers to be worth counting.

But their is widespread objection against increasing [illegible] number of these protected paupers. They now [illegible] between 825,000 and 902,000. Their support [illegible]me burdensome, and becomes yearly more [illegible]me, because the rate of protection is con[illegible]creased.

[illegible] 1,500,000 workmen engaged in agriculture [illegible] surplus of dol. 523,073,798, which was ex[illegible] foreign pauper-made goods at a profit ex[illegible] 156,222,139, for the payment was taxed [illegible]

[illegible]blican platform demands that this exchange [illegible]pped and that, these 1,500,000 men shall be [illegible]e farms and into the ranks of the paupers [illegible]d by the people in the protected industries. [illegible]cratic platform objects to this increase. [illegible]ight reduction on the burden now carri[illegible]0,000 farmers, so that they may remain [illegible]d their numbers may be increased. [illegible] question honestly and fairly stated, [illegible]f the United States are asked to

T. E. WILLSON.

THE BATTLE OF ABU KLEA.

COUNT GLEICHEN has just issued a book entitled, "With the Camel Corps up the Nile," from which we take the following account of the Arab charge at Abu Klea :—

With wild yells the Arabs (still about 500 yards off) moved across our left front, in *column of companies*, and disappeared for a moment behind the rocks and grass in the wady. In half a minute they reappeared, close on the left rear, *left wheeled into line*, and charged. So quickly was this done that the skirmishers had barely time to run in before the Arabs were upon them, one unfortunate man of the 60th, an officer's servant who was not in good training, being speared before he reached the square...... The moment the skirmishers were in, a terrific fire began from the left and rear faces upon the Arabs, volleys rapidly merging into independent firing. I was with my company on the right front, and anxiously my men looked for something beyond a stray skirmishing nigger to shoot at. The camels inside the square obscured all vision to the fighting flank, and we had already concluded that the fire of the Heavies and Mounted Infantry had swept back the Arabs when sudddenly a terrific shook was felt, accompanied by redoubled yells and firing. I found myself lifted off my legs amongst a surging mass of Heavies and Sussex, who had been carried back against the camels by the impetuous rush of the enemy. Telling the men to stand fast, I forced my way through the jam to see what had happened. Heavies, Sussex and camels of all sorts were pressing with terrific force on our thin double rank, and it seemed every moment as if it must give ; but it didn't. On getting through to the other side of the press, a gruesome sight was seen. Immediately in front were swarms of Arabs in desperate hand-to-hand fight with our men, hacking, hewing, ham-stringing, and yelling like a crowd of black devils on a ground literally piled up with dead and dying...... Everything depended on the front and right faces standing fast. And well did they stick to it. With the rear rank faced about the men stubbornly withstood the pressure and do what they would, the Arabs could not break in the solid mass of men and camels. It was too hot to last. At length the enemy, almost annihilated, wavered, turned, and retreated sullenly, our men shooting them down in scores till they disappeared out of range over the hill tops.

Among the useful military lessons taught by the campaign was one on the subject of long-range fire at Metemneh :—

"Crowds of Arabs were seen running about just outside the town. 'Here's a grand chance,' thought C——, the former 'Musketoon,' who was in command of the extended company of Grenadiers, and he forthwith called out twenty of our best marksmen. Fire five volleys, at 2,000 yards—ready,' and down they went, taking careful aim at the masses of niggers. The effect of the volleys was extraordinary. At that enormous distance we saw, with the help of our glasses, some two or three Arabs drop, and all the rest skedaddled as fast as their legs would carry them into the town, dropping their household goods as they went."

One fault that may be found with Count Gleichen, says an *Athenaum*, is an occasional excess of honesty in expressing feelings which, though natural in thoughtless youth, are calculated to cause pain to older and graver men. For instance, in describing Abu Klea he thus expresses himself :—

"Every now and then one of their marksmen would creep down into the broken ground, and take pot-shots at the square till he was potted himself. One of our best men (Armiston, 3rd Grenadiers) was shot by one of these brutes. ...... Occasionally an Arab, seeing everything was lost, would come out into the open, and expose himself purposely to the bullets of the infidels ; and once a horseman charged my company by himself, and got quite close before he was dropped. He was coming straight my way, and I was expecting to get a pot-shot at him, when, to my disgust, a marine bowled him over an awful crumpler,' at an unfairly short range for a rifle.'

When, however, it comes to the sufferings of dumb animals of British soldiers, Count Gleichen displays plenty of heart. For instance, during its stay in the zareba where Sir Herbert Stewart received his mortal wound, the force was exposed to long-range fire from the Arab skirmishers, many men and more camels being hit.

"Scores of camels were shot ; you would hear that sickening 'fft' go into a camel close by you, and see the poor brute patiently lying there, with a stream of blood trickling from his shoulder or neck. After a time his head would drop lower and lower, till the neck got that peculiar kink in it that betokens the approach of the end, and over he would roll quite silently. They never bellowed or tried to move when they were hit ; nothing but an occasional shake or shiver would tell that a bullet was in them."

SLEEP AFTER DINNER.

THE custom of napping after dinner is so familiar to many by occasional indulgence, and appears to be so natural that it does not readily occur to us, says the *Lancet*, to question what may be its influence on the simultaneous process of digestion. That it does in a varying degree modify that process for the time being is very likely. There is also reason to believe that its influence in this respect is not entirely advantageous, but rather the reverse. A certain drowsiness or languor is doubtless natural to the work of digestion, and may be taken as a fair indication of its activity. It represents the diversion of a portion of the blood from outlying tissues, include the brain, to the alimentary mucous membrane. It is therefore simply a consequence of changes which are essential to digestion. Under ordinary circumstances the soporific influence thus brought about is not a powerful one. It is easily overcome by attention to any matter of interest sufficient to occupy without exciting the mind, though it may also, under the favouring action of rest, leisure, and recumbency, as readily result in sleep. When, however, the tendency to sleep regularly follows a meal, and is well marked, we must look for its explanation in other than strictly natural causes. Perhaps there has been some excess in the amount of the food consumed. Perhaps the fluid taken, if a stimulant, is acting as a gentle intoxicant. The prevalence of after-dinner sleep among the elderly, again, has probably something to do with the fact that the diversion of blood already referred to it more strongly felt when the cerebral, blood-vessels have lost something of their elasticity and with it of their nutritive value. The effect of actual sleep upon digestion cannot be immediately helpful. During sleep the activity, not only of the nervous system, but of every organ and tissue more or less is lessened. The heart beats with a more languid stroke, the thinking brain pauses for a time in its work of observation and decision, and the stomach in like manner lingers over its allotted task. So that whatever benefit, if any, results from the redoubled energy of the latter organ after the short period of inaction, and from the chemical action of digestive juices on the food during its continuance, the period of sleep is mainly one of passive and sluggish changes. No theory is complete unless it imply some plan of application. Among the practical issues deducible from these observations, we may note that persons who sleep after eating must allow for this interval of rest in fixing the hour of the next meal, and that no considerable amount of food should be taken for at least three or four hours before retiring.

THE "Advertisers, A. B. C.," a portly volume of a thousand pages, issued by Mr. T. B. Browne of Queen Victoria Street, London, has been sent to us. It is a Press Directory for the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, of special use to advertisers.

THE Chota Nagpore Administration Report states that "progress is being made in the acquisition of land for the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company. There was some hesitation in determining the point of junction with the East Indian Railway line, and the Assen sole route was not finally selected till last cold weather. Station sites have now been selected, and every effort is being made to have the rails laid as far as Purulia by the 1st January, 1889. The Benares-Cuttack line, which, according to the plans approved by Government, will intersect the Bengal-Nagpore line at Purulia, has not yet been taken in hand. It is difficult, as Mr. Stevens observes, to over-estimate the effect which these two lines will have in developing the resources of the division."

ABOUT the last man that the world beyond Simla will believe would be missed from Simla is a Bishop, and yet, an Allahabad paper says, the most-missed man is undoubtedly the Bishop of Lahore, who left it on Tuesday last, on his official tour. Bishop Mathew is the centre round which the ever-moving circle of charitable effort in Simla revolves, and there is no place of chief European resort in all India—here again we shall violate some cherished beliefs—where a larger number of people devote themselves earnestly to good works than this place, in which no doubt more than as many others devote themselves as earnestly to—"skittles." Practical, tolerant, sensible, and eloquent as a preacher, he carries the teachings of his religion into the sphere of everyday life and makes them left. Why should two months be the allotted stay in Simla of so good a priest in such a fruitful field, and not the season ?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Murray, 1,373 tons, Captain E Warfolk, arrived in Bombay on the 17th instant, laden with a general cargo from Liverpool (July 19).

THE B I. S. N. Co's. steamship Commilla, 549 tons Capt G. A. Sheperd, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurachee, with a general cargo and forty deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Khiva, for Karachi] and the Persian Gulf ports, cleared on Saturday last, in command of Captain J Robertson, with a general cargo and five saloon and sixty-six deck, passengers, for various ports.

THE B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain H A Blake, from Marmagoa and coast ports, arrived in port on Saturday, with a general cargo and the following four cabin, and sixty-six deck, passengers:—Mr. A Fernandes, Mr G X Macado, Mr W A Jayre, and Mr A Gornes.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Idar	2656	A B. Macdougal	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Thames	2131	W. Seaton	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbela	1459	D. Stewart	M	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Astræa	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
„ Etolia	2055	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S. Bisagno	1199	Tognasso	1	F. Bozzoni.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland	2	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ellora	1472	G. Johnstone	3	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	E. Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ R.Rubattino.	3044	Merello	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ K. George	1972	J. Thomas	8	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Clan Murray (s)	Warfolk	Liverpool, July 19.
18	Coc o nada (s)	Blake	Marmagoa.
	Wardha (s)	Mackay	Calcutta, July 25.
	Tinda (s)	O'Neil	Penarth, July 20.
	Commilla (s)	Shepherd	Kurrachee, Aug. 16.
19	Sator (barque)	Nelson	Natal, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Nerbudda (s)	Gillett	Calcutta.
19	Kilva (s)	Robertson	Karrachi & the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Coconada, for Marmagoa, &c.
„ Twickenham, for Marseilles.
„ Clan Murray, for Dunkirk.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran (s), 24 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 6 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 3 bales cotton waste, Glade and Co ; 454 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 41 bales wool, H Kheldass ; 400 bales wool, G Toolseedas.

Abana (s), 34,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 58 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 25 bales wool, K Corji ; 250 bales wool, N Khatao ; 8,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co, Ld ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames (s), 50 cwts gum and 4 cases nutmegs, M Ludha ; 700 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri ; 19 cwts ivory, Tharia Topen ; 6 bales skins, M J Joomabhai and Co ; 26 cwts ivory, M H Adamji.

Kerballa (s), 59 bales hides, 50 cwts gum, and 30 cwts deer horns, W Gangji ; 7 bales hides and skins, H H Sidick.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s), 2,001 cwts linseed, Warden and Co ; 10,500 cwts wheat, The Bo Co. Ld ; 8,500 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Astræ (s), 5,023 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kerbella (s), 485 bales cotton, 275 bales hemp, and 300 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Etolia (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Murray (s) 3,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva (s) 140 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno (s) 195 bales twist, J Campbell, and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s) 10 cases Indian condiments, H M Mistry ; 260 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Ebhram ; 125 bales twist, D Murker ; 4 balest twist, S N Talati and Co; 75 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 200 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co.

Bisagno (s) 2 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co ; 36 bales cotton, R Luckmandas.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nerbudda (s) 100 bales cotton, H B Guzdar.

THE London correspondent of a Calcutta paper says that there is a report that Lord Randolph Churchill will make a determined effort to magnify the result of the Deccan enquiry, and to immolate some one or other of the various parties connected with the promotion of the enterprise on the altar of the wrath of his brother-in-law, Mr. Frewen. If that bit of gossip be true, says the writer, I dare say he will succeed in stirring up a good deal more mud. I hear, however, that the majority of the Select Committee are entirely of opinion that much of Mr. Labouchere's vapourings—about "proving the corruptness of the Indian bureaucracy" and so forth—have been shown to be sheer bluster and moonshine. Doubtless, a scapegoat will have to be found for the comparatively mild iniquities that have really been unearthed ; but, with one or two exceptions, I doubt whether anybody will be much the worse for the whole business. In any case, I imagine Mr. Smith and Sir John Gorst would not venture to bring on a debate that is interesting to so many City men, stockbrokers, and others, in the demoralised sittings that are characteristic of the House of Commons in August.

A CERTAIN circle in Simla, a correspondent writes, has made a strike against "those insufferable concertos and post-prandial pieces of music that plague and embitter the apprehension" of the regular diner-out. "The party in the parlour" which Charles Lamb used to describe as being "all silent and all damned," has made a decided movement in the direction of greater hilarity. "Hunt the Slipper," "Cock-fighting"—the victim's arms being trussed to his or her knees with a walking stick —"Rabbits," and "Knee-drill,"—which last, under good management, offers great capabilities—have all their votaries ; but the last and most fashionable amusement in some polite circles here is "Sitting upon Nothing." To begin the game properly a rather substantial person is needed, say a Member of Council, or Head of a Department : Secretaries are not in such demand, being, from the nature of their employment, a little stiff. The game is simplicity itself. Number One having selected a good stout chair in the centre of the room, invites the senior lady to sit upon his knee. She, in her turn (the correspondent is not sure if they follow the order of precedence), invites another gentleman to sit on hers ; and he, gradually working round in a circle, another lady, and so on till the whole company is included. No one is permitted to sit out at the game. In order to complete the circle, Number One has now to kick away the chair and deposit himself on the lap of the last lady, when, bar accidents, or the presence of any too frivolous-minded subaltern, the party will be sitting upon nothing. There is no gas, nor has electric-lighting become general, or it would only be necessary for the bearer to turn it out to render the evening's harmony complete.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 18.

Broome, Lt Col, 18th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 18.

Hayman, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 20th August, 1888.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. Non-Commissioned Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

By Order,
G. DE SAONE,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commandant.

Bombay, 20th August, 1888.

1. The Battary will parade at Head-quarters every Saturday at 4-45 p.m., until further orders for drill purposes :—Recruits will be detailed for Gun drill under an officer at 5 p.m., and will proceed to the Arsenal compound for that purpose. Uniform and fatique caps to be worn.

2. There will also be Gun drill for Recruits in the Arsenal compound every Wednesday morning at 7 a.m.

3. Sergeant Macfarlane will, until further orders, hold classes of instructions at Head-quarters on the following days :—

Tuesday, at 6 p.m. Thursday, at 6 p.m.
Wednesday, at 9 p.m. Friday, at 9 p.m.

The subject taken up on Tuesday will be repeated on Wednesday, and that of Thursday will be repeated on Friday.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery :—

No. 110, Mr. L. L. Thomas to No. 2 Subn. of 13th August.

No. 111, Mr. A. Bond to No. 1 Subn. of 14th August.

5. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting has been received and can be seen at Head-quarters. Members wishing to enter for any event must send their names to the Acting Adjutant, together with the entrance fees not later than the 20th September.

6. No. 20, Gunner L. B. McCunoch having resigned at his even request, is struck off the strength of the Battery from the 17th instant.

By Order
ARTHUR LESLIE,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 17th August, 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

20th Bo Infy—Lieut H J E Purvis, 2nd Durb L I, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 9th August, 1888.

Surgn J L T Jones, Indian Medical Service, is transfered from general duty, Bombay Dist, Northern Division and Aden, to general duty, Poona Division.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

R H A—Lieut A C Connel (G-B) for 6 month's on urgent private affairs.

2nd Gloster Regt—Lieut A C Lovett, for 12 month's on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgn J B W Buchanan, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

THE *Englishman* is glad to learn that in a resolution just published the Government of India has extended the facilities for retirement to the officers of the blocked years of the Telegraph Department, and has recognised the fact that the terms offered in October last were inadequate to meet the peculiar circumstances of the case. Officers who may complete twenty years' pensionable service after 31st March last may now retire with an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. This provision should tend to the retirement in the course of a year or two of several officers of the class of Superintendents and of the first grade of assistants, and thus afford promotion to their juniors.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population, would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PERCE, Re. 1 [illegible] 1.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS, ROAD ROLLERS, LAMP POSTS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES | CRANES, CYLINDERS, GATES, RAILINGS, COLUMNS | BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS, ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52. THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay August 2, 1888.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DADABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

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With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

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Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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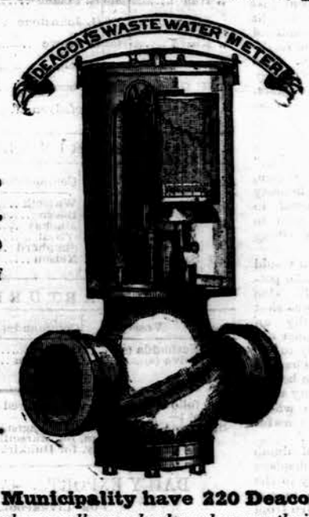
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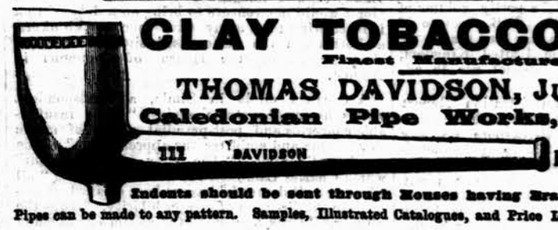
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